The Married Life of Helen and Warren

By MABEL HERBERT URNER

Originator of "Their Married Life." Author of "The Journal of a Neglected Wife," "The Woman Alone," Etc.

HELEN'S GUESTS MAKE NO EFFORT TO CONCEAL THEIR DOMESTIC INFELICITIES

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Mabel Herbert Urner

"I didn't say that at all, William," Mrs. Barton corrected her husband with her usual acidity. "You never get anything right."

"You don't remember what you said. The way you flew out at that poor usher—he was scared stiff."

"Well, I didn't propose to sit behind that post, when we'd bought seats on the center aisle."

"Yes, that is annoying," propitiated Helen.

"Annoying? I couldn't see a thing! And William would have sat there. He'll take anything rather than make a fuss. If there's any objecting—I always have to do it."

"Well, you seem to enjoy it, my dear. You've a natural aptitude that way."

"There! That's a sample of the pleasant things he says to me."

"Dear, perhaps Mr. Barton will have some more lamb," broke in Helen, tactfully.

"Why didn't you holler?" Warren took up the carving knife. "You've got to sing out for what you want here. How's this? Too rare?"

"No, just right." Then to his wife: "That's the way to cook lamb. We always have it done to death."

"I think Hilda's an exceptionally good cook," combatively. "You never said you wanted lamb rare."

"Want all meat rare—except pork. But I never get anything at home the way I want it."

"Mrs. Barton, is that window too much on you?" interrupted Helen.

"Oh, no, I like it. You'd better ask William; he's the fragile flower of our family."

"Fragile flower! That's good," grinned Warren. "I'm afraid I come under that class myself, but Helen's never happy unless she has a ten-knot breeze blowing on the back of her neck."

"Then she can sympathize with me. William is simply impossible! He wants to sleep with all the windows down!"

"That's the way you tell it. As a matter of fact, when the thermometer's below zero—they're all up. Twice last winter I woke to find snow an inch deep on the bed."

"Well, you know what the doctor said. When we build, we're going to have a big sleeping porch."

"Fine! If you sleep out there—maybe I'll have some peace."

"Oh, if that's what you mean—you don't have to wait until we build a sleeping porch."

There was an uncomfortable silence as Mrs. Barton, with heightened color, viciously shredded a piece of celery, while her husband drained his wine-glass.

Helen had heard that the Bartons were always quarreling, but it seemed incredible that they should air their hostilities so openly.

All through the evening they had kept up a running fire of sarcastic repartee. They agreed on nothing. On every subject they had a clashing difference of opinion. Whatever turn the conversation took, they managed to give each other some caustic thrust.

It was a relief when the dinner was over and Helen and Mrs. Barton returned to the library, while the men lingered over their cigars.

"William is so provoking!" drawing the chiffon scarf about her bare shoulders. "He always says something to upset me. Does Mr. Curtis get on your nerves like that?"

"I think we all have disputes at times," Helen conceded.

"At times? It's always like this. He loves to irritate me. He says things deliberately—things that he knows will drive me wild!"

"Perhaps if you didn't show it quite so much—"

"How can I help showing it? Wasn't that a hateful, uncalled-for thing he said about the roast?"

"Oh, he just wanted to seem complimentary about the dinner," murmured Helen appeasingly.

"No, it wasn't that. Whenever we dine out he delights in deprecating my housekeeping. Does Mr. Curtis say those things? Is he always making insinuations about the way you run the house?"

"I suppose all men are irritating—in different ways."

"Well, William can be irritating in more ways than anyone I ever knew."

"Is Mrs. Barton extolling my virtues?" asked Mr. Barton, as Warren and he now joined them. "That's her favorite theme nowadays."

But his wife, ignoring this pleasantry, adjusted the flowers in her corsage with elaborate care.

"Try one of these," Warren got out a fresh box of cigars.

"William, you're not going to smoke any more? You know you shouldn't have more than one cigar after dinner. That's what makes you so nervous and irritable. Yet you persist—"

"Perhaps it isn't altogether the cigars, my dear," snapping open his electric lighter. "There's other things that get on a man's nerves."

"There, you see?" turning despairingly to Helen. "Those are some of the nice, pleasing remarks he makes to me."

"Mrs. Curtis, do you prescribe for your husband the number of cigars he may smoke?"

"Not much she doesn't!" laughed Warren.

"Then you think a wife shouldn't be interested in her husband's health?" challenged Mrs. Barton.

"Here's a member of our family you haven't seen," exclaimed Helen gayly, heralding Pussy Purr-Mew's entrance as a welcome interruption.

"Oh, a shaded silver!" enthused Mrs. Barton, as Pussy Purr-Mew having impartially surveyed the group, stretched her graceful length on a Persian rug, inviting admiration.

"Yes, that's some cat," admitted Mr. Barton. "We had a dog last fall, but Marion wouldn't stand for it."

"That vicious little beast! I should hope not! It snapped at Bobbie every time he came."

"No wonder, the way that brat yanked it around."

"William, it's hardly courteous to call my sister's child a brat. I only wish your brother's children were half as well behaved."

"Well, they don't sail boats in the bathtub and let it run over and spoil all the ceilings. That cunning little prank cost me just $56."

"It wasn't any worse than your angel nephew emptying a box of talcum in the piano."

Here the maid brought in the coffee and Helen rose to clear a space on the library table for the tray.

"And how do you take yours, Mr. Barton?" having served his wife.

"Now you know, William, if you drink coffee you'll be awake all night."

"One lump, Mrs. Curtis, and no cream," disregardingly.

"Barton, how did you ever come out with that L. & A. stock?" asked Warren abruptly. "Had quite a block of that, didn't you?"

"Sold it last spring—lucky to get out even. Dropped ten points since then. I'm carrying some Northwestern preferred, but I'm thinking of letting that go."

The men safely launched on the engrossing subject of stocks, Helen entertained Mrs. Barton by telling her of a little waist and lingerie shop that was selling out.

Every woman is interested in lingerie, and when Helen produced her dainty purchase, Mrs. Barton, in exclaiming over their cheapness, forgot to direct snappish remarks at her husband.

It was almost eleven when the phone rang and their car was announced.

"I hope you can dine with us very soon," invited Mrs. Barton, as they were leaving. "I'm afraid my cook is contemplating matrimony," with a laugh, "and I'd like to have you before she leaves."

"Yes, you'd better take your chances with the one we've got now," advised Mr. Barton. "Heaven knows how the next one'll be!"

They were still dissenting over the possible inefficiencies of the new cook when they entered the elevator.

"Congenial couple!" shrugged Warren as he closed the door.

"Oh, how could they? What awfully bad taste! Even if they quarrel at home, you'd think they'd try to be courteous to each other in company."

"Yes, we'll throw our beer bottles when we're alone. I'd just as soon not have an audience."

"Do you think it's mostly her fault?" Helen mused, with feminine analysis, as she followed him into the bedroom.

"Well, he's pretty much of a fool!" peeling off his coat. "If she were my wife, I'd have knocked out a few of her front teeth long ago."

"But, dear, he's partly to blame," reflectively.

"Of course he is! You've got to handle that woman without gloves. If he'd laid down the law good and hard, instead of eternally bickering, they'd both be a darned sight happier."

"I wonder if they'll be like that when we dine there."

"We'll not dine there," emphatically, his chin upheld as he unbuttoned his collar. "One dose of that's enough for me."

"Dear, I'd like to go," admitted Helen. "In a way it's a relief to see that other people get along even worse than—"

"Eh? What's that?" as she paused confused. "See here, when it comes to a show-down, Mrs. Barton hasn't got such a devil of a lot on you. You'd have been a close second if I hadn't always held you with a good stiff rein!"

Artificial Limbs Not New.

Artificial limbs with movable joints were made by the famous Ambroise Pare—1517 to 1590—the celebrated French surgeon known as "The Father of French Surgery." He was surgeon to Henry the Second—1552—and also to Francis the Second, Charles the Ninth and Henry the Third. Later on Father Sebastian, a Carmelite monk, was renowned for the manufacture of movable arms and hands. About the middle of the seventeenth century Falcinelli, a Florentine surgeon, mentions artificial eyes of gold, silver and crystal painted in different colors; he also describes gold and silver ears which were either tied to the head with strings or else sewn on the skin of the scalp by the aid of gold and silver wire. Silver noses, too, are spoken of as having been in use for a long time.

Nobody Knows.

Nobody can advise you how to rear your children, because the fact of the matter is that nobody really knows how it ought to be done. Bringing up your child in the way it should go is a pretty big job.

Cruel Comment.

Stout Party—They say a lot of fat is disappearing from the country.

Kind Friend—Why, I didn't notice that you had been reducing any.

PLAN FOR TESTING MILK FOR BUTTERFAT

TEST BOTTLES IN MACHINE READY FOR WHIRLING.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The milk should be tested for butterfat at least once a month. In taking the sample the entire milking of the cow should be poured three times from one pail to another to insure an even mixing of the butterfat. Immediately after this, a sample is taken by means of a small dipper, or preferably a long metal tube called a "milk thief." The tube is lowered into the milk, the forefinger placed tightly over the upper end, and a portion of the milk withdrawn. The milk is allowed to flow into the sample bottle by releasing the pressure on the upper end of the tube. When the milking is very small, it will be necessary to insert the tube several times in order to get a sample large enough for testing. A second sample of the following milking containing the same number of dips of milk is added to the first and mixed to form a composite sample of the day's milk. Sample bottles of about one-half pint capacity are used and they should be kept always tightly stoppered to prevent evaporation and should be marked plainly for the purpose of identification.

The Babcock Test.

Previous to 1890 creameries and cheese factories paid each patron in proportion to the weight of the milk delivered, regardless of its butterfat content, because no satisfactory method of determining the fat was available. The Babcock test, invented in 1890, by Dr. S. M. Babcock of Wisconsin, is now the most satisfactory and practical method by which the dairyman can determine the quality of butterfat produced by his cows. The equipment necessary for the Babcock test will depend somewhat on the size of the herd. For a small herd the following is satisfactory:

A Babcock tester—four or eight-bottle capacity.

One dozen whole-milk test bottles, 8 per cent.

Two pipettes, graduated at 17.6 cubic centimeters.

An acid measure, graduated at 17.5 cubic centimeters.

A pair of dividers.

One dozen sample bottles, or half-pint glass jars.

One hot-water bath, or a gallon pail.

One bottle sulphuric acid, specific gravity 1.82.

Making the Tests.

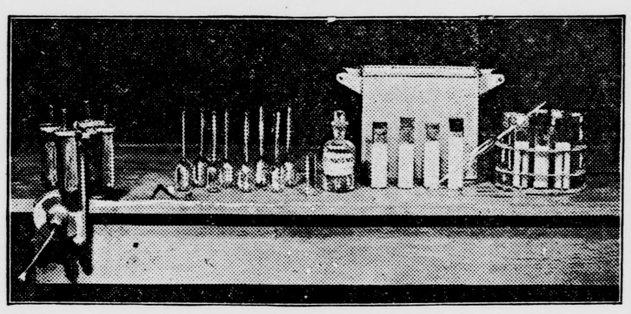
If the samples are cold, they should be warmed to 60 degrees or 70 degrees Fahrenheit. The milk is then mixed by pouring it several times from one sample bottle to another so as to get a uniform mixture and to dissolve all the cream particles. The pipette is put into the milk immediately and sucked nearly full of milk. The fore finger, which should be dry, is placed quickly on the upper end of the pipette before the milk runs down to the 17.6 cubic centimeter mark. A slight release in the pressure of the finger allows the milk to flow from the pipette until the milk stands at the graduation mark. Next, place the point of the pipette in the mouth of the test bottle, holding both pipette and bottle at an angle so as to allow the milk to run down the side of the neck, thus allowing an exit for the air in the bottle. Write the number of the sample with a common black lead pencil on the roughened spot on the side of the test bottle.

Adding the Acid.

Commercial sulphuric acid, specific gravity 1.82, is added to digest or dissolve the milk curd and thus set free the fat. Since this acid will eat holes quickly in clothing and will burn the skin, the greatest care should be taken not to spill it. The acid should be about the same temperature as the milk. The acid measure is filled to the graduation mark, 17.5 cubic centimeters, and the acid added carefully to the test bottle containing the measured sample of milk, with the bottle held at an angle. The acid, being heavier than the milk, goes to the bottom at once, forming a clear layer which turns to chocolate color at the junction of the acid and the milk, owing to the charring of the milk sugar. The test bottle then is shaken with a rotary motion, the mouth held away from the body, until the whole mass is a uniform dark-brown or chocolate color.

Whirling the Bottles.

Place the bottles in the Babcock tester opposite each other, so as to balance the machine properly. Whirl for five minutes at the speed indicated in the directions furnished with the machine; the number of revolutions per minute depending on the diameter of the machine. Hot, soft water is then added to the bottles with a pipette, until the fat is brought up to the base of the neck. The test bottles are again whirled for a couple of minutes, after which more hot water is added to bring the fat column up into the neck between 0 and the 8 per cent graduation mark on the scale and to wash any impurities from the butterfat. The bottles are whirled again for a minute and then removed and placed in a hot-water bath at 130 degrees to 140 degrees Fahrenheit, for a period of five minutes. This insures the fat being at the proper temperature for reading. In cold weather it may be necessary to remove the bottles from the machine between runs and place them in hot water to warm the fat.



EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR THE BABCOCK TEST.

Reading the Test.

The readings are made from the extreme bottom of the lower meniscus of the fat column to the extreme top of the upper meniscus, reading from the point D to the point A at the top of the meniscus, as indicated in the illustration. When care is taken to read to the extreme top of the meniscus the readings agree with those obtained by gravimetric analysis. If 2.5 per cent were the lower reading and 7.9 per cent the top reading, the correct reading of the test would be 5.4 per cent butterfat. A better way is to use a pair of dividers, placing the points at the top and bottom of the fat, and then, placing one point on the zero mark on the scale, read off the percentage indicated on the scale by the upper point. The percentage of butterfat then is written on the record sheet. The butterfat column should be yellowish or amber color. Blackened fat indicates that too much, too strong, or too warm acid was used, while light, curdy material indicates that a part of the curd was not dissolved by the acid, owing to too little, too weak, or too cold milk or acid, or to insufficient mixing.

Empty the test bottles while still hot, shaking the bottles so that the hot acid will rinse out the whitish sediment or ash at the bottom of the bottles. First rinse out the bottles with warm water, then wash with hot water and washing powder, and rinse again with hot water.

Young Ducks Require Feed.

Although the young ducks will live on very little feed during the summer, if allowed free range, they will not make the most profitable growth unless given two or three good feeds per day, even after they are feathered.

Dipping Sheep Pays.

If you dip your sheep at the proper season in some good dip, you will not have to dip so deep into your pocket when the day for settling your feed bill comes along.

Demand for Clean Crops.

Remember at all times that there is nearly always a better market for clean, dry and unmixed varieties of grain or hay than for that which is damp, dirty, musty, moldy and off color.

Sweet Clover Crop.

Sweet clover deserves more attention from dry land farmers. As a pasture and hay crop it has proved a success under conditions that make alfalfa growing extremely uncertain.

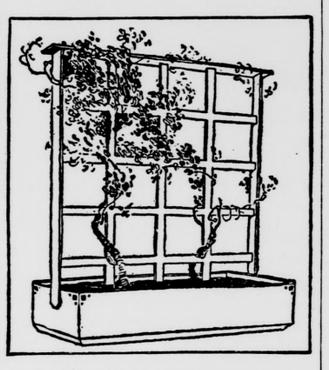
HOME TOWN HELPS

LOVE OF GARDEN DEMOCRATIC

Joy of Creating Beauty Spot May Exist Alike in the Millionaire and the Day Laborer.

Frances Duncan in her book on "The Joyous Art of Gardening," says:

No passion is more democratic than that of love for a garden. The love of literature, of art, of music can, it is true, occupy mind and heart with equal completeness, but in all of these the joy of creation is limited inevitably to the gifted few. The passion for a garden, however, and the joy of making one may exist alike in millionaire and washer-woman; the day laborer, returning from his work,



A Portable Porch Screen of Lattice-Work. Good Dimensions Are These: Box, 4 Feet by 1 Foot by 1 Foot; Lattice, 4 Feet Square.

betakes himself to tending his rose bush, and so, perhaps, does the banker. . . . Those to whom the garden is a source of vivid pleasure do a part or most of the work of it themselves. . . . For real enjoyment the garden must be considered as a work of art, not as a "chore," and one's plants as friends and intimates, not employees . . . Chiefest . . . of its "100 delights" is that its charm is wholly unrelated to the amount of money spent upon it. The simplest of little gardens may have more of this lovely and endearing quality of charm than the most pretentious of estates.

PROFIT IN MUNICIPAL FARM

Springfield, Ill., Made Money After Supporting Prisoners and Aiding Latters' Families.

In Springfield, Ill., the sum of $529.15 in cash was realized from the municipal farm in addition to the keep of prisoners and a considerable quantity of vegetables for prisoners families, according to a report issued by City Prison Keeper Henry Mester, who had charge of the farm. Approximately 400 bushels of corn were raised on the 20-acre tract near the water works. The grain was sold to the police and fire departments for the horses. In addition to the corn, vegetables raised, such as potatoes, onions, cabbage, beans and other garden stuff brought $190.

Aside from the money earned, Mester declares the experiment has worked out to the great physical and moral benefit of prisoners who, if it had not been for the prison farm, would have been confined all summer, or at least a great part of it, in the "bull pen" at the city prison. Commissioner Roy R Reese, head of the department of health and public safety, is well pleased with the plan.

A Common Error.

One of the most common errors, noticeable in gardens, is overplanting with trees of ultimate large size and spread. This evil can seldom be remedied except by removal of some of the lot and this job is too often left until some or all are out of shape, crippled or under-developed in parts, so that several years are necessary for gradual resumption of normal form and outline. Leave lawns as open spaces and plant trees only as border growths and then, if in after years the latter grow together the effect still is not bad, often is good, and the open glade of lawn is still inviolate.

Garden Design.

The most important matter to consider in every garden is that of design. Until this is settled and accepted not a tree or shrub should be set, and if the design be not good no planting, however skillfully done, can make an attractive garden. There should be complete harmony between art and utility. The garden should be natural in the use of plants and not dispose the latter as one would purely architectural objects, yet it should be a subdued nature that predominates, for the garden cannot look like a piece of wild nature.

"Off-the-Tray" Service.

Passengers on a Western railroad who do not care to go to the dining car now take advantage of what is known as the "off-the-tray" service at a less cost. Waiters, bearing large trays, pass through the cars, offering various kinds of sandwiches, also hard-shelled eggs, fruit, pies, cakes, hot coffee, milk, etc. The service is specially intended for the convenience of women, particularly those who have children with them.

Got Results.

"Did you ever know positively that an advertisement published in your paper got results?"

The editor scratched his head and studied a while, then he said:

"Yes, one. One that I am positive brought results."

"What was it?"

"Well, one time I lost my umbrella, and I put in a short notice telling the finder to keep it."

"Well?"

"He did."

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM A WELL KNOWN WASHINGTON DRUGGIST.

In reference to **Elixir Babek** the *great remedy* for *chills and fever* and all *malarial diseases*.

"Within the last five months I have sold 3,000 bottles of **Elixir Babek** for Malaria, Chills and Fever. Our customers speak very well of it." Henry Evans, 922 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Elixir Babek 50 cents, all druggists, or by Parcel Post, prepaid, from Kloczewski & Co., Washington, D. C.

A Weight on Its Stomach.

"I just got off a sick bed."

"What ailed the bed?"—Boston Evening Transcript.

If your eyes smart or feel scalded, Roman Eye Balsam applied upon going to bed is just the thing to relieve them. Adv.

In a game of baseball two nines are usually matched to play against one umpire.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR

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Your MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED by your druggist without any question if this remedy does not benefit every case of **Asthma, Bronchial Asthma, Hay Fever or Difficult Breathing.** No matter how violent the attacks or obstinate the case

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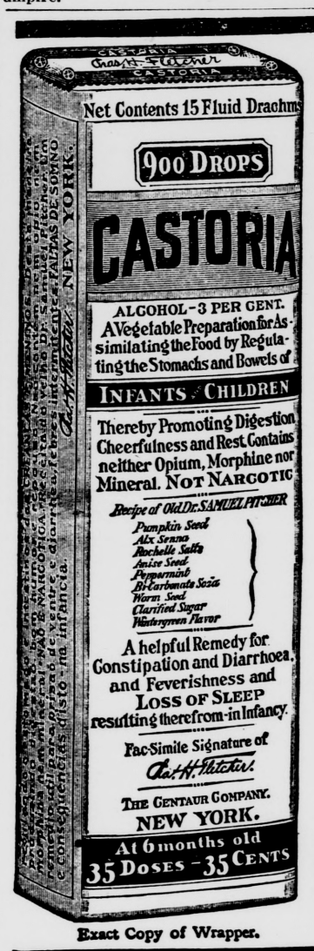
in either form (Cigarette, Pipe Mixture or Powder) positively gives INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable, after having tried every other means of relief in vain. Sufferers are afforded an opportunity of availing themselves of this "Money-Back" guarantee offer as through purchasing from their own regular Druggist, they are sure their money will be refunded by him if the remedy fails. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefited and will get your money back if you are not. We do not know of any fairer proposition which we could make.

R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn.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"The doctor would like to see you inside," said the attendant to the waiting patient.

"No, sir!" emphatically answered the patient. "He can't try any of his X-ray business on me. I merely want to see him about a boil on my neck."

Transparent Cookery.

A firm at Corning, N. Y., is now making pie dishes, baking dishes and other cooking utensils of glass so tough that it can be handled like ordinary crockery and will stand the heat of any oven. The Scientific American remarks that now every housekeeper can see what her puddings and pies look like on the inside.

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 60 cents.

A Sticky Story.

Mr. Barry Pain, the famous humorist, is as clever at telling a good story as he is at writing one. Some time ago he was present at a gathering of artists, and in the course of the evening he rose to make a speech, "Gentlemen," he said, "being present at a gathering in which art is so largely represented, I feel it incumbent upon me to say a few words concerning the subject of painting. Speaking personally, my only efforts in that direction were on an occasion when I enameled our bath. My friends said to me, 'My dear fellow, it's no good your going in for painting unless you're prepared to stick to your work.' Well," concluded Mr. Pain, amidst the laughter of his audience, "I did."—London Tit-Bits.

Tolerant Attitude.

"Do you know," said the man who was plainly under the influence of liquor, "that I was cut out for a reformer?"

"Impossible."

"It's a fact, nevertheless. I used to be a modest young man and I was always criticizing other people's conduct. After acquiring a few bad habits of my own, I began to think better of my fellow man and now I don't believe you could find a chap anywhere who is easier to get along with than I am."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Bill Kept Lent.

Mr. Tucker had unexpectedly come face to face with Mr. Cutting, from whom he had frequently borrowed money.

"Er—aw—what was the denomination of the bill you loaned me?" he asked nervously.

"Episcopalian, I guess," said Mr. Cutting. "At any rate, it keeps Lent very well."

Patriotic Girl.

"And she frowned upon his suit?"

"Yes; she told him it ought to be khaki."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Who wants bread and butter when a feller can have

POST TOASTIES

says Bobby

Deserved No Sympathy.

Hicks—What is good for the toothache?

Wickles—I don't know, and I don't want to. I hate the toothache too much to want to find anything that's good for it.—Stray Stories.

MOTHER!

Have you ever used MOTHER'S JOY SALVE for Colds, Coughs, Croup and Pneumonia, Asthma, and Head Catarrh? If you haven't get it at once. It will cure you.—Adv.

Rare Animals Coming.

The American Museum of Natural History is looking forward to adding to its collection specimens of gorals, serows and samburs. For Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, its president, has received word from Roy C. Andrews, in charge of the museum's expedition to Yunnan, China, that he has succeeded in getting some splendid specimens on the frontiers of Thibet and Burma. These animals, which are of the stag tribe, are exceedingly rare.

Saved Himself.

She—So you said I had carroty hair, I'd have you know it's golden."

"That's what I meant, 18 karaty."

For protecting trousers from mud a French inventor has brought out a guard to be attached to shoes like a spur.

A PHYSICAL WRECK

Laid Up In Bed, Barely Holding Onto Life. Doan's Effected Marvelous Recovery.

"Without warning I was dragged to the brink of the grave by malignant kidney trouble," says Robert Wengatz, 114 Cypress Ave., Bronx, N. Y. "My kidneys seemed to stop acting and the pains in my back were terrible. Big, bloaty puffs came under my eyes and attacks of dizziness often blinded me. My limbs swelled twice normal size and I could press big dents into the flesh.

Mr. Wengatz.

"I was confined to bed and had convulsions several times a day. Despite the best of treatment, I grew worse and was taken to the hospital. I didn't improve, however, and was brought home again, barely holding onto life.

"Toward the last of 1913, a friend persuaded me to try *Doan's Kidney Pills* and I cannot put into words what they did for me. The first box helped more than all the other medicines and treatments I had taken. I continued and from an emaciated wreck of a man I have taken on good, solid flesh until I now weigh 225 pounds and am in the best of health. *Doan's* alone deserve the credit."

Sworn to before me.

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A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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LADIES! For two cent stamp we mail you personal letter how easily to banish wrinkles, obtain and retain beauty; this is then your secret. METOXKIN CO., JOLIET, ILL.

New York Farm For Sale 80 acres cultivated, 20 timbered, 150 fruit trees, house, barn, carriage house; 7 miles 5 railroads and barge canal. $2,500. W. B. Colyer, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Too Sick To Work

Many Women in this Condition Regain Health by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Convincing Proof of This Fact.

Ridgway, Penn. — "I suffered from female trouble with backache and pain in my side for over seven months so I could not do any of my work. I was treated by three different doctors and was getting discouraged when my sister-in-law told me how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped her. I decided to try it, and it restored my health, so I now do all of my housework which is not light as I have a little boy three years old." —Mrs. O. M. Rhines, Ridgway, Penn.

Mrs. Lindsey Now Keeps House For Seven.

Tennille, Ga.—"I want to tell you how much I have been benefited by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. About eight years ago I got in such a low state of health I was unable to keep house for three in the family. I had dull, tired, dizzy feelings, cold feet and hands nearly all the time and could scarcely sleep at all. The doctor said I had a severe case of ulceration and without an operation I would always be an invalid, but I told him I wanted to wait awhile. Our druggist advised my husband to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has entirely cured me. Now I keep house for seven and work in the garden some, too. I am so thankful I got this medicine. I feel as though it saved my life and have recommended it to others and they have been benefited".—Mrs. W. E. Lindsey, R. R. 3, Tennille, Ga.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

SAYS ALL CHILDREN DO IT

University President Startles Hearers by Declaring Youths Like to "Take" Things.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark university, speaking on "Religion and Education," the other day, tossed off a number of opinions that rather startled some of his hearers. "Say, 'damn' once in a while if the occasion demands," Doctor Hall advised, and when the gasping had subsided he gave it as his belief that slapping children was a good practice if the slappings were administered vigorously and "not more in sorrow than in anger.

"Be very kind about stealing," said the wise doctor, "for all children do it."

That appears to be a pretty broad assertion, says the Dayton News. Perhaps the doctor is right, but let us hope that he has overstated the case. In justice to him it must be added that he qualified his assertion concerning the thievish propensities of children by saying:

"Possibly there is not a person here, a man at least, who has not stolen apples, turnips or watermelons. If they had been caught in the city they would have been branded as criminals."

We can understand the doctor's conclusions concerning apples and watermelons, but why should any boy want to steal turnips? As well accuse all boys of preferring work to play. No, we refuse to believe that Doctor Hall was not too general in his accusation.

Not on Show.

The man who lost the freak election bet was fully conscious of his facial deficiencies.

"There's only one thing I ask," said he to the winner.

"What's that?" inquired the winner.

"If you're going to stand by and see that I eat all these peas with a hatpin I want you to admit that you won the bet and are insisting on its payment. Don't you pretend that you are my keeper."

Cynical Estimate.

"Susan Smith sued for fifty dollars damages for alienation of her husband's affection."

"What extortion!"

Polishing furniture by machine instead of by hand is made possible by a recent British invention.

POSTUM

A wholesome table beverage with winning flavor.

Used everywhere by folks who find that coffee disagrees.

"There's a Reason"

IF YOU HAVE no appetite, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down" or losing flesh, you will find

Tutt's Pills

Just what you need. They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies.

In the Bath

Before retiring, use with warm water and insure a restful night. It

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Refreshes

(All Druggists.) Contains 30% Pure Sulphur.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c

One kind of curiosity is a small boy with two grandmothers who isn't spoiled.

Indigestion produces disagreeable and sometimes alarming symptoms. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills stimulate the digestive processes to function naturally. Adv.

One Way to Be Useful.

Saphead—How can I best serve my fellow countrymen?

Miss Sweet—Why not become a waiter?—Town Topics.

CLEAR YOUR COMPLEXION

While You Sleep With Cuticura Soap and Ointment—Trial Free.

On retiring, gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment, wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and continue bathing a few minutes with the Soap. The influence of this treatment on the pores extends through the night.

Free sample each by mail with **Book.** Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Did He Know Colors?

He couldn't see anything but green and he wasn't Irish, either. The trouble with Hyrum A. Douglas of Payson, who sought enlistment at the local office of the Marine corps, was his inability to distinguish colors, says the Desert News.

He was blind as a bat—color blind, that is.

After passing his general physical examination even to the eyesight test with a good showing, he slipped up on the yarns.

When confronted with a basket of colored yarn and told to pick out reds of similar shade he choose a deep green, and when asked to match the yellows he also picked greens.

Told he could not be accepted by the service he went away with the remark: "How could you expect me to; I never did any sewing in my life."

Puppy Love.

The bride was found in tears, clutching her little woolly dog Muffins and at intervals moaning to herself.

"Sweetheart, sweetheart," said her terrified husband, "what is the matter? Tell me; what is the matter?"

"Oh-h," she wailed between agonized sniffles, "Muffins is going to be sick—I know he is. He bit a piece out of a peddler's leg today."

Bees in a Church Bell.

A swarm of busy bees has taken possession of the belfry of the Christian Church, Halsey, Ore., and has stored honey in such quantity that the floor has broken and honey is dripping down upon the bell, making it impossible to ring it for church services.

The theorist is often amusing, if not very instructive.

There are men who consider an ace the most charming spot on earth.

SELF HELPS for the NEW SOLDIER

By a United States Army Officer

(Copyright, 1917, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

THE CHARGE.

If a company is advancing to the firing line by rushes, the captain may increase or decrease the size of the fractions he sends forward, as he sees fit, in order to complete or retard the movement. When the company forms but one unit of the firing line, it may be sent forward by a rush of the whole—just as the platoon may be similarly advanced. The captain leads the rush of the company, and platoon leaders run at full speed at the head of their respective platoons. Platoon guides follow the line to insure a prompt and orderly execution of the advance, that is, to prevent straggling or a sagging of the front.

The advance is not limited, however, to the methods described, as has already been explained. Any method may be employed which successfully brings the attack closer to the enemy. Crawling, especially in surprise attacks, may be the most practicable and effective method to be pursued.

It should be repeated here, as in the first lesson in extended order drill, that the use of the rifle is here assumed. At all events, the framework of extended order movements could be learned with broomsticks, while there is no method of learning the rifle itself, even to the fixing of the bayonet, without a rifle in hand.

But no consideration of extended order, combat exercise or skirmishing, would be complete without the charge. Even on an armory floor, extended order drill is usually finished off with a charge, in order to inject something of the supremely exciting element of battle into what might otherwise become mechanical plodding.

The charge is a rush—an eruption—into which all the pent-up mental and emotional intensity of a battle may have an outlet. That, to be sure, is not the purpose of the charge, which is to expel an enemy from a given position, but it does become a vent for the otherwise suppressed excitement of battle, and to that extent gathers in violence. Because this outburst contributes to the force of the charge a general shout is important.

The signal for the charge, sounded from the post of the commanding officer, is repeated by the musicians of all parts of the line. The company officers, both the captains and lieutenants, lead the charge—the time has now passed for direction and control and the necessities call for sheer leadership. Therefore the officers precede their men, encountering the danger first. The skirmishers, with fixed bayonets, spring forward together—shouting—and close with the enemy.

THE PATROL.

The patrol is perhaps the most responsible and important work upon which an enlisted man may be engaged. The patrol represents the eyes of the unit—eyes like those of crabs, thrust out on long feelers, so to speak, but which are still in contact with the main force and can be withdrawn to it. The use of a patrol is threefold: It is a detachment sent out from a command to gain information of the country or of the enemy; to prevent the enemy from gaining information; or to provide the necessary security against surprise.

An erroneous impression prevails in uninformed quarters that the use of the airplane on the great scale now witnessed in Europe has dispensed with old methods of foot patrol. This is not the case. To be sure, there is no patroling in trench warfare, in the former sense, except, perhaps, in night raids; but in all mobile operations, to which the warfare on the western front is now reverting, the principle of the patrol is indispensable.

The reason that the airplane cannot substitute for the foot patrol is that the airplane is seldom able to distinguish a command behind cover or in the shelter of a forest. This fact is so well established that artillery positions have been covered with bushes and trees and the guns themselves are painted a mottled green which deceives the birdmen. There is an infinite amount of careful groping out and detailed observation left over for foot patrols, after the airplane has passed over. It is not necessary, in these articles, to consider cavalry patrol.

As for the matter of surprise, even units as small as a company, when on the firing line, must be well protected by patrols on each flank. Each leader of a flank platoon details a man to watch for the signals of the patrol or patrols on his flank. Patrols or parties posted to prevent hostile reconnaissance should relieve the main body of the necessity of betraying its position by firing on small bodies of the enemy.

"To be surprised by an enemy at short range," says the drill regulations, "is an unpardonable offense."

Therefore, reconnaissance is kept up throughout an action and it is the important duty of combat patrols to give security to exposed flanks. Whether or not the patrol is able to stop a hostile reconnaissance or even an attack, it must at all hazards convey warning of the enemy's approach to the main if caught by a fire on the flank. body. This is the more essential because, while the firing line is obligated to take care of its own front, its flanks are particularly vulnerable to modern firearms.

For example, a machine gun, raking a company or battalion from the flank, might exterminate the entire command. Even when the casualties are not immediately high, the moral effect of flanking fire is known to be as great as the physical effect. In fact, a unit which is giving the enemy a hot fire on the front may quickly go to pieces

STRENGTH AND PURPOSE OF A PATROL.

In general, it is understood that a patrol—not a combat patrol—should be sent out for one purpose only, and this purpose must be clearly fixed in the mind of the commander, so that he may determine its proper strength, select its leader and issue the proper instructions.

The strength of a patrol may vary from two or three men to a company—if the company is a unit in a larger command. Inasmuch as patrol work is at all times a matter of discretion and secrecy, it should be just strong enough to accomplish the stipulated purpose and no stronger. Not a superfluous man is desired. Neither should a patrol start forth a man short of the requisite number to make the necessary reconnaissance and insure that all important information will reach the commander.

It may be necessary for patrols to fight their way to the designated point by driving off enemy patrols. If there is a prospect of such clashes, the patrol must be stronger than otherwise, and invariably provision must be made for the escape of one man to return with essential information.

While it is in general the business of a patrol to execute its purpose and, if possible, avoid fighting, the purpose may be of such a nature that it must be executed whether this requires fighting or not. If such be the case, as has just been said, the strength of the patrol when sent out must be fixed proportionately.

On the other hand, if the purpose is to gain information only, and of a general nature, a small patrol is better than a large one. For it moves less conspicuously and conceals itself more readily than a larger detachment. Two men are often sufficient for such work as observing from a point in plain view of the command or reconnoitering between outguards.

Whether messages are to be sent back, and how frequently, also determines the strength of the patrol, and it must be large enough to furnish the probable number of messengers without reducing the patrol to less than two men. Two men are the minimum, since provision must be made against the chance that the patrol leader might be disabled.

In sending back messages, if the information is of exceptional importance, the patrol leader will commit the same message to two men who will return to the main body by different routes. The character of the information desired when the patrol is dispatched in this connection also will determine the strength of the detachment and double messengers, or a series of double messengers, will be provided.

In friendly territory, a weaker patrol may be used than for the corresponding purpose in hostile territory, since the patrol would have the assistance of friendly civilians, and would be obliged to keep a lookout for the enemy only. In a hostile territory, on the other hand, a patrol must be wary of hostile civilians as well as hostile forces, for hostile civilians will be quick to apprise the enemy of the presence of the patrol.

IS CURIOUS ROCK DWELLER

Pholas, or Boring Clam, One of the Strangest Creatures That Are Known to Science.

One of the strangest creatures known to science is the pholas, or boring clam. When still very minute the animal bores into the sandstone ledges at extreme low water, by means of its sharp shell, which is replaced by secretions as it is worn away. It penetrates the rock to a depth of six or eight inches, and hollows out its burrow as it increases in size.

Shaped roughly like a top, it could not leave its rock dwelling even if it wished to do so. For food, it depends on the animalcules that float in sea water, which it seizes by its long siphon, or tongue.

The pholas is in great demand at the seaside resorts along the Pacific coast, for its meat is very tender and makes excellent soup. The clams are dislodged in great numbers from the ledges by the use of dynamite, although it is possible to obtain them with a pick or crowbar.

New Cutting Agent.

In the recent evolution of new alloys, it is interesting to note that steel is surpassed as a cutting agent by a metal containing no iron, though this element has been since the bronze age the basis of practically all working tools. The "stellite" of Elwood Haynes claims not only the durable hardness at high temperature that gives it greater results than "high-speed steel" in lathe work, but its resistance to tarnish is an added property especially fitting it for ordinary cutlery. Its beautiful color and polish are said to be quite unaffected by atmospheric conditions or acid fruits. Of its development, Mr. Haynes says that when molybdenum is added to an alloy of cobalt with 15 per cent of chromium, the hardness gradually increases until the molybdenum reaches 40 per cent, when the product is exceedingly hard and brittle, cutting deeply into glass and easily scratching quartz. Taking a fine polish, it is so hard as to escape ordinary scratching. With 25 per cent of molybdenum, the resulting metal is fine grained, scratches glass readily, and takes a strong, keen edge. The alloy is too hard for forging, but it can be cast without difficulty.

Strict.

Mose, an ancient retainer on one of the old Virginia plantations, was always chosen as the guide when the master and his guests went shooting on the river. Among the other perquisites which came his way on these excursions were occasional quaffs of very good whisky, largess from the flasks of a connoisseur gentry.

One cold day, however, Mose conducted a teetotaler after quail. There was no liquid solace at the lunch in the field, and none for the cold drive home. Mose's plaint reached every ear.

"Wouldn't take a drink, eh, Mose?" asked one of the shooters.

"Boss," answered Mose, earnestly, "dat gem'man wouldn't take a swig outer de Brandywine river, he's so strick!"

A Nomad.

Bangs—How much does it cost you a week for your board and room?

Beatleigh—Well, some expressmen charge me $1 and some 75 cents.

DAIRY FACTS

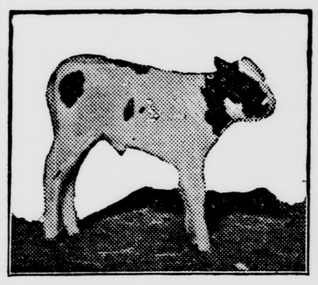
RAISE CALF ON WHOLE MILK

Various Supplements Which May Be Combined to Lower Cost of Ration —Skim Milk Economical.

(By R. S. HULCE and W. B. NEVENS, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Raising the dairy calf on whole milk alone is too expensive. There are a number of supplements which may be combined with whole milk in order to lower the cost of the ration. The feeds most commonly used as whole-milk supplements are skim milk, home-mixed meals, commercial calf meals, and hay and grain.

On farms where skim milk is available, it may be substituted for whole milk in the ration of a healthy calf when the animal is three or four weeks of age, a few days being necessary to



Whole Milk Age (Holstein).

complete the change. If the skim milk is fed in a warm, sweet condition, ordinarily no difficulties will be experienced. The amount of skim milk fed may be increased as the calf increases in size, but it is rarely necessary to feed more than 15 pounds daily, provided grain and a good quality of legume hay is being used. Where the supply of skim milk will permit, it is advisable to continue its use until the animal is five or six months of age in the case of grades, and for a longer period in the case of purebreds. Skim milk is one of the most economical feeds known for producing growth in calves.

WORK OF MILKING MACHINES

Test Made by United States Department of Agriculture in Dairy Regions of Many States.

The United States department of agriculture has put out a bulletin on milking machines. They made studies in dairy regions in New York, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois. They found that in herds of 15 cows or less the average time required to milk a cow by hand is a fraction over seven minutes, and by machine a fraction under five minutes. In herds of 50 cows the average time required is seven minutes, but by machine just a little more than four minutes.

The cost per year to milk a cow in a herd of 15 cows or less is $10.91 by hand, and $10.45 when the herd numbered 50 cows or more. With machines the cost was $11.75 per cow in herds of 15 cows or less, against $7.34 per cow per year with 50 cows or more in the herd.

In computing these figures, a total of 156 farms were investigated. Interest on the investment, the value of gas and oil, the cost of repairs, depreciation and labor were all considered.

SCOURS IN YOUNG ANIMALS

Generally Result of Overfeeding or Use of Unclean Utensils—Best to Reduce Feed.

Scours in our animals is generally the result of overfeeding or feeding from unclean troughs or buckets, or from feeding food that is stale. Milk fed to calves should either always be sweet, or always be sour. If it is one thing one time and the other the next, it will result in scours.

The buckets should be as carefully scalded out as are the pails in which the milking is done.

Musty or bin-burned grain should not be fed, particularly to young animals.

When the calf gets too much milk or the young pig gets too much feed, we have scours, possibly thumps in the pig.

The best remedy is to reduce the amount of feed, clean up the troughs and buckets, and give a good dose of castor oil. Two ounces is a dose for a calf, and from a teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful to a growing pig, according to its size.

DRYING OF DAIRY UTENSILS

Process Equally as Important as Thorough Cleaning, Especially in Summer Season.

Much emphasis has been laid upon thorough cleaning of dairy utensils, and rightly so, but the process of drying is equally as important in warm weather. Drying should not be done with a cloth, but by heating the utensils in hot water, steam or oven sufficiently to evaporate moisture.

Benefit of Testing.

After testing his 17 cows through a cow-testing association a Nebraska farmer sold seven and received more profit from the ten than he had formerly obtained from the 17.

Better Yield of Milk.

The cow is a producer and the better she is fed the larger her yield of milk and butter.

Cool Milk.

Cool milk quickly before delivering it to the creamery.

WRIGLEY'S

As beneficial as it is enjoyable—in other words, doubly beneficial; that's why

WRIGLEY'S

is popular the world over. Many a long watch or a hard job is made more cheerful by this long-lasting refreshment.

After Every Meal (WRAPPED IN UNITED PATRIOTIC COUPONS) The Flavor Lasts

Aids appetite and digestion — Allays thirst and fatigue

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM (THE FLAVOR LASTS) MINT LEAF FLAVOR

WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM PEPPERMINT

WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM THE FLAVOR LASTS

758

Feed the Fighters! Win the War!!

Harvest the Crops — Save the Yields

On the battle fields of France and Flanders, the United States boys and the Canadian boys are fighting side by side to win for the World the freedom that Prussianism would destroy. While doing this they must be fed and every ounce of muscle that can be requisitioned must go into use to save this year's crop. A short harvest period requires the combined forces of the two countries in team work, such as the soldier boys in France and Flanders are demonstrating.

The Combined Fighters In France and Flanders and the Combined Harvesters in America WILL Bring the Allied Victory Nearer.

A reciprocal arrangement for the use of farm workers has been perfected between the Department of the Interior of Canada and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture of the United States, under which it is proposed to permit the harvesters that are now engaged in the wheat fields of Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin to move over into Canada, with the privilege of later returning to the United States, when the crops in the United States have been conserved, and help to save the enormous crops in Canada which by that time will be ready for harvesting.

HELP YOUR CANADIAN NEIGHBOURS WHEN YOUR OWN CROP IS HARVESTED !!!

Canada Wants 40,000 Harvest Hands to Take Care of Its 13,000,000 ACRE WHEAT FIELD.

One cent a mile railway fare from the International boundary line to destination and the same rate returning to the International Boundary.

High Wages, Good Board, Comfortable Lodgings.

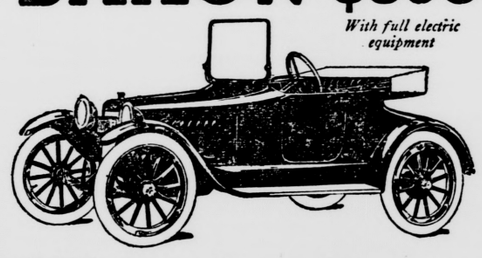
An Identification Card issued at the boundary by a Canadian Immigration Officer will guarantee no trouble in returning to the United States.

AS SOON AS YOUR OWN HARVEST IS SAVED, move northward and assist your Canadian neighbour in harvesting his; in this way do your bit in helping "Win the War". For particulars as to routes, identification cards and place where employment may be had, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

J. P. JAFFRAY, Cor. Walnut and Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent.

SAXON $395

With full electric equipment



$395 Buys Saxon Roadster

Greatest Automobile Value Ever Offered

Never has there been an automobile value that can compare with this. Just stop and figure up all that you get for $395.

First and foremost, full electric equipment (Wagner 2-unit type starting and lighting system); high-speed Continental motor; demountable rims; 30 inch by 3 inch tires; 3-speed transmission; Hyatt quiet bearings; Fedders honeycomb radiator; smart stream-line body; Atwater-Kent ignition system; cantilever type vanadium steel springs of extra length and strength; Schebler carburetor; dry plate clutch and twenty further features of costly car quality. Price, now, $395, f. o. b. Detroit. Saxon "Six" $935, f. o. b. Detroit.

Saxon Motor Car Corp., Detroit

See your local dealer NOW or write to us direct.

Responsible representatives wanted in all open territory.

Full Speed Ahead.

They had lost their way in their new and expensive car.

"There's a sign, dear. Are we on the right road?"

With his flashlight he read. "To the Poorhouse."

"Yes," he answered. "We're on the right road and we didn't know it."—Christian Register.

Might Call It That.

"On what ground does your wife want a divorce? Incompatibility?"

"You may call it that. My income isn't compatible with her ideas of comfort."

More of Same Goods Wanted.

"You are charged with kissing this young lady."

"Good! I'd like to have the charge account kept open indefinitely."

Too Expensive.

Wife—My dear, I wish you wouldn't play billiards for money. It's nothing but a game of chance.

Husband—Nonsense! Billiards is a game of infinite skill.

Wife—Not as you play it, my love! —Stray Stories.

After a man has reached the age of discretion his stomach revolts at angel food.

It is well to remember that a penny will jingle with a tin suspender button.

It is a glorious victory to pardon those who have injured us—Tillotson.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

STATE AND PENINULA

Lewes M. E. Church has raised the pastor's salary $100 a year.

The Girls Canning Club of this town won second prize at the State Fair.

Five full-blooded Holstein cows have been purchased for the county hospital at Farnhurst, at $300 each.

The Middletown Farms Company has bought the plant and business of the Odessa Creamery Company.

A little bronze button with the word "exempt" on it will be worn by those exempted from the National army.

Delaware gives the best showing in the national army of any state. Out of 1202 men called, 888 are in the army.

Wilmington Council is considering an ordiance requiring employment agencies to take out a license to cost $100 a year.

Mayor Lawson, of Wilmington, has decided to name a committee to investigate the market conditions in that city.

Citizens of Newark have collected more than $400 with which to buy gifts for Company E, of the Delaware Regiment.

Wilmington's Board of Health has decided to have the executive officers inspect all restaurants and cafes once a month.

W. Hart Scott, Kent county road engineer, has entered the army and no successor will be named by the Levy Court until Spring.

The American Red Cross with its three million members, are planning to send Chtistmas packages to all sailors and soldiers.

A number of residents of Sudlersville are planning to organize a volunteer fire company at a meeting to be held this week.

Angelo Calpeppa, a soldier with the First Delaware Infantry. sprained his ankle when he fell from a supply truck near New Castle.

Members of the senior class of the Georgetown High School by a tag day cleared about $60 toward their annual trip to Washington.

William W. Rawlins has been elected cashier of the Farmers' Bank, at George town, with William D. Adams assistant and George H. Short teller.

The entire American sugar industry will be placed under government control Oct. 1, to prevent speculative prices and to assure equitable distribution.

The gross receipts of the carnival held at Farmington on Friday and Saturday evenings of last week, for benefit of Ebenezer M. E. Church, were $190.

On Octobet 21 a project will be presented in every church of the Wilmington Conference for raising an endownment fund of $200,000 for the Conference Academy.

It is now stated that General T. Coleman duPont has offered to equip the new armory of Company H, at New Castle, if the appropriation for the construction of the building does not permit its equipment.

Delaware State Convention, W. C. T. U., will be held in Seaford, October 10, 11 and 12. Clarence True Wilson and Daniel Poling are the speakers for the evenings with many interesting points on the program.

Kent county corn cutting gangs, which gave notice of demanding an increase in wages from $2 to $2.50 end $3 a day, have signified their intentions of being satisfied with 20 cents an hour for either and eight or ten-hour day.

A group of military storage warehouses will be built on the Delaware river from which shipments will be made to Europe. They will cover probobly 1000 acres of ground. The buildings will be mostly one story and fireproof.

A. R. Spaid State Commissioner of Education, has notified teachers and school authorities that if Delaware wishes to secure the appropriation of $30,000 allotted to the State by the Government for vocational training it must consolidate a number of its smaller schools.

Delaware College, within a short time is to be presented with a fully-equipped antomobile ambulance by the Delaware Branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is planned to have a public ceremony with the Governor and other officals present at the presentation.

Over 2500 employes of the Penna. R R. Co. have enlisted in the Army, and the company has established a tobacco fund to maintain personal contact between those who go and those who stay. For each 25c contribution the giver signs and addresses a postal to himself to be enclosed in one of the packages.

Senator Williard Saulsbury has asked Governor Townsend, Mayor Lawson of Wilmington, President Mitchell of Delaware College and eight other influential citizens to be members of a committee to secure rights of way for the C. and D. Canal, which the Government will extend to a width of 1000 feet. An associate committee will doubtless be named in Maryland.

Cost of High Living.

"The necessaries of life are a lot higher than they were a few years ago," "Yes, and just think how many more there are of them."

The Way They Look at It.

Optim—"Oh, well, things might be worse." Pessim—"Yes, and I believe they are going to be."—Boston Transcript.

Building Language.

"Language is a city to the building of which every human being brought a stone."—Emerson.

Artificial Indigo.

Chemists discovered by research years ago the process of making artificial indigo, but it was only when a thermometer broke in the solution that they found out how to make the indigo cheap enough to be commercially valuable. The mercury so increased the yield of a certain acid that the process was cheapened sufficiently to make artificial indigo less expensive than natural indigo.

Begonias in Philippines.

The Philippine islands are very productive of begonias and a California begonia expert is responsible for the statement that of late some sixty species and varieties never known to commerce have of late been found in our far eastern insular possessions. It is feared, however, that all of these need tropical temperatures and, therefore, are only subjects for greenhouse culture.

Constantine's Cross.

The cross was the emblem of a slave's death and a murderer's punishment and was naturally looked upon by the Jew with horror. After the celebrated vision of Constantine, that ruler ordered to be made a cross of gold and gems such as he had seen and the "tree of cursing and shame sat upon scepters and was engraved and signed on the forehead of kings."

Furniture Bruise.

Wet the part with warm water, double a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak it and lay it on the place; apply on that a hot flatiron till the moisture is evaporated. If the bruises on the furniture are not gone, repeat the process. After two or three applications the dent or bruise will be raised level with the surface.

Fireproof Paper.

Patents have been taken out at various times for paper which is claimed to be proof against fire, and therefore particularly suitable for documentary records. Most of these contain asbestos or a similar mineral fibet, with or without the addition of clays or metallic salts.

Phrase Drawn From Bible.

The expression, "He who runs may read," does not occur in the Bible in that form, but is drawn from the Bible. Habakkuk chapter II, verse 2, reads: "And the Lord answered me and said: Write the vision and make it plain upon tables, that he may run that readeth it."

John Quincy Adams' Toast.

I cannot ask of heaven success, even for my country, in a cause where she should be in the wrong. My toast would be, may our country be always successful, but, whether successful or otherwise, always right.—John Quincy Adams.

Town and Country.

A town man occasionally can shape his business so that he may lie down beside it and take a nap. But a farmer, after his regular work has been attended to, always has a well to dig. —Topeka Capital.

Coal Mine Found at Grass Roots.

A four-foot seam of coal, eight feet below the surface and only 30 feet from the main line of the United States railroad in Alaska has been discovered at Mine 175, not far from Seward.

"Cock-and-Bull Story."

The phrase "a cock-and-bull story" is a corruption of the words: "A concocted-and-bully story," the latter term being derived from the Danish word "bullen"—exaggerated.

Tantalum Pens.

Tantalum, owing to its hardness, makes good material for writing pens, which are less expensive than iridium-tipped gold nibs. It is claimed that pens from this metal treated with a special hardening process, proves superior to all others and are uncorroded by any inks.

Matching Them Up.

Little Marjorie found herself in a company of married people. She had some difficulty in remembering the ladies' husbands. When in conversation with one lady she looked up and questioned: "What one of those men is it that matches up to you?"

Talks Like a Man.

The gray parrot of western Africa is creditel with having a greater power of imitating the human voice than any bird of the species. It has long been a favorite and is the subject of many stories of greater or less credibility.

Bricks and Pipes From Lava.

It is believed that, with proper machinery, sewer pipes and bricks can be molded from the lava of active volcanoes in exactly the same manner as pipes are molded from molten material in foundries.

Or Trouble.

"Some rich men," said Uncle Eben, "don't seem able to do nuffin' wif deir money 'cep' to buy deirselfs a whole lot o' lonesomeness."—Washington Star.

Truth for Truth's Sake.

"To love truth for truth's sake is the principal part of human perfection in this world, and the seed plot of all other virtues."—John Locks.

Locust Cakes.

Locusts, grasshoppers and crickets are eaten in the East, being dried, salted, ground into a powder, and made into cakes.

Ornament of a House.

The ornament of a house is the friend who frequent it.—Emerson.

Son doesn't see why he should be made to sit at the table when he could be outside eating with one hand and playing with the other.

With the huge aviation army and the skilled air army the United States is planning it will be literally America Over All.

Women and children slain in London by aerial bombs may have spoken disrespectfully of the kaiser.

Should Germany become a republic everybody would be ready to help her save the pieces.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

Peach and Truck baskets, Georges Creek Bituminous Coal stored in our warehouse for immediate delivery. Send your teams along.
Jesse L. Sheppherd.

FOR SALE.—Four burner, gasoline stove in good condition. ill be sold cheap. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE—A very fine organ. Price $15.00. Can be seen any time at the Middletown Opera House. Call at THIS OFFICE

FOR SALE—Two horse-power International gasoline engine, in good condition. Will be sold cheap. Apply to THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE—Armstrong farm at Glasgow, Del. 264 acres. Light price.
MRS. JOHN W. DERRICKSON,
"Ginn's Corner",
Townsend, Del.

FOR RENT—Fishing Shore on Sassafras River with a comfortable house on the beach.
L. C. HEISLER,
539 Drexel Bldg.,
Philadelphia,
Pa.

FOR SALE—Four Courtland Carriages, one new, one nearly and one in good condition. One family carriage, in fair condition. Will sell reasonable
A. LEE ORRELL,
Odessa, Del.

WANTED—About fifty thousand feet of timber of all kinds in Cecil Co. Md. sawed, or will buy a cheap saw-mill.
L. C Heisler,
539 Drexel Bldg.
Philadelphia Pa.

The Nation's Needs First

Any patriotic American would gladly stand aside and give his place—anywhere—to an officer on Government duty.

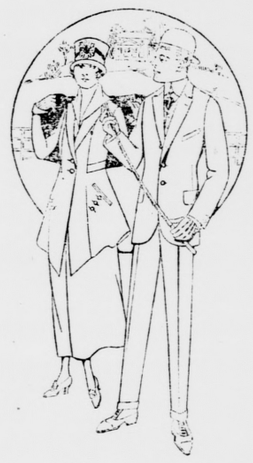
The placing of the Bell Telephone System at the disposal of the Government, as was done when war broke out, involves that same patriotic obligation.

During these months of military preparedness, the War and Navy Departments have had the service of the most comprehensive and effective telephone system in the world. *And it must be kept so!*

In the face of an unprecedented demand from private sources, every Government need must and will be met.

And, to this end, the American public may contribute a most helpful spirit of national co-operation by patriotically recoognizing the necessity for any prior claims which Army and Navy requirements may later dictate.

The Diamond State Telephone Company
E. P. Bardo, District Manager
Wilmington, Del.



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You must get a good tailor who can expertly make your clothes to measure and interpret the latest metropolitan styles.

We have all the latest fashions and the largest selection of cloths. Our prices are extremely reasonable.

Come in and let us serve you. We guarantee to give you a suit that will satisfy in fit, workmanship and all wool material.

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Middletown, - Delaware

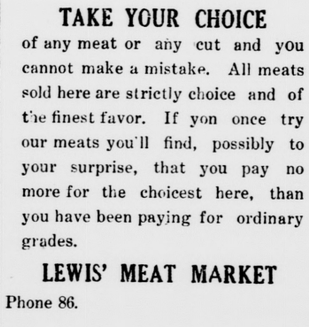
NOTICE!

I, CHARLES DEVALINGER, owner and occupant of the house known as the National Hotel, situated at Middletown, in School District No. 60, 60 1-2 and 94, county of New Castle and State of Delaware, in compliance with the requirements of the Acts of the General Assembly. In such cases made and provided do hereby give notice that I shall apply in writing to the Court of General Session of the State of Delaware, in and for New Castle County on Monday, the 17th day of September A. D. 1917, being the next term of said Court for a license for said house as an inn or tavern for the sale therein of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than one quart to be drunk on the premises, and the following respectable citizens of said School District, at least six of whom are substantial freeholders of said School District, recommend the said application,

Geo. W. Price, Benj. Boyles,
Corbit Vinyard, John P Cochran, Jr.,
J. L. Parsons, C. R. Uhler,
C. P. Cochran, S. M. Rosenberg,
F. J. Pennington, Geo. M Wilson,
Geo. H. Johnson, Geo. W. Johnson,
Wm. Morris, James J. Walker,
Joseph Gary, Oscar A. Husfelt.

CHARLES DEVALINGER.
Middletown, Del., Aug. 17, 1917.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE



It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

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of any meat or any cut and you cannot make a mistake. All meats sold here are strictly choice and of the finest favor. If you once try our meats you'll find, possibly to your surprise, that you pay no more for the choicest here, than you have been paying for ordinary grades.

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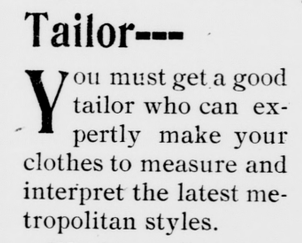
Phone 86.



THE sun and the rain grow the timber that man uses for his full purpose. After it has gone through the mill the elements again operate upon it to season it against their very own attacks. If you would purchase lumber that will behave itself properly during the years to come, buy it here.

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R. D. No. 2.

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Ladies' Fall Styles

M. Berg, The Well-Known Tailor, wishes to inform his lady patrons that he has just received a special line of Fall and Winter Suits and Coats for ladies. These Suits and Coats are of the finest fabrics, cut and made after the very latest models. First class workmanship and a perfect fit guaranteed.

Also old style Suits and Coats remodeled according to the latest fashions. My charges are medium. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

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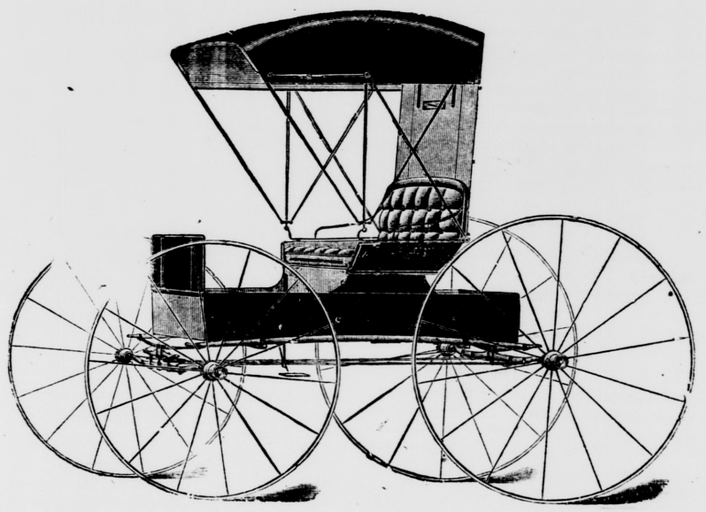

All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times

J. F. Mc Whorter & Son

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

STATE PRIMARY

Judges Johnson and Bailey Nominated In First Circuit and Judge Robert Moss Nominated In the Fifth.

For state comptroller in the statewide joint primary election in Maryland W. O. Atwood, Republican, and Hugh A. McMullen, Democrat, were unopposed.

The vote polled by the two parties was small.

In the First circuit Judges William F. Johnson and Joseph L. Bailey, Democrats, were nominated. Robert F. Duer is the only Republican candidate for judge in the circuit.

In the Fifth circuit Judge Robert Moss defeated N. H. Green for the Democratic nomination for judge.

Of the Democratic contests in the counties, that in Harford attracted the widest attention. J. Royston Stifler has defeated W. W. Preston.

Senator Orlando Harrison was renominated in Worcester by 800 majority.

Dr. George Wells swept Anne Arundel county.

Congressman J. Fred C. Talbott's candidates won Baltimore county, as was expected.

Omar D. Crothers leads in the fight in Cecil for nomination for state senator.

Former Senator Gorman's organization was again victorious in Howard county.

In Frederick the old Lee organization was defeated.

Governor Harrington's ticket won in Dorchester.

The sensation of the primary election in Baltimore city and throughout the State was the neck and neck race between Albert S. J. Owens and D. K. Este Fisher for the Democratic nomination for judge. Mr. Owens was the winner by 892.

Almost equally sensational was the astonishing showing of strength of Frank Kelly against John J. Mahon's machine. George Carey Lindsay, running for renomination for Clerk of the City Court and backed by the Kelly forces, was nominated decisively over Dr. Timothy O. Heatwole, who was the candidate of the Mahon people.

Baltimore County.

The Democratic organization in Baltimore county, headed by Congressman Talbott, carried all its candidates to victory in the primary.

In 60 precincts out of 74 the vote for the organization candidates for the nomination for House of Delegates was as follows: Carville D. Benson, 3,162; Howard E. Brazier, 3,013; Howard Bryant, 3,167; Frank S. Given, 2,974; David G. McIntosh, Jr., 3,043; Charles A. Reich, 2,696. William R. Price and Arthur P. Shanklin, running without the organization's support, received 1,100 and 761 votes, respectively.

For the nomination for sheriff Abram T. Streett, supported by the organization, received 2,829 votes, against 565 votes received by his opponent, George C. Tracey.

Eppler Carries Allegany.

Cumberland.—George L. Eppler was nominated for State Senator over Arthur F. Smith, Eppler now leading by 1,000 votes.

Fisher, Campbell, Noel and Robinson are sure of being nominated for House of Delegates. Alban C. Thompson is nominated for County Treasurer over Conrad J. Herpick by 400 majority.

Prince George's Result.

Upper Marlboro.—Result of the Democratic primary election in Prince George's county:

For Sheriff—Benjamin Ogle, of Nottingham.

For County Commissioner—George W. Waters, of Laurel, and R. Lee Manning, of Piscataway.

For Delegate State Convention—Alan Bowie, Louis A. Griffith, J. Simms Jones, George M. Palmer and George D. M. Phelps.

In the Republican primary:

For Senate—Oliver Samuel Metzerott, of Thillum.

For County Commissioners—William H. Duvall, of Melwood, and Charles R. Ryan, of Seat Pleasant.

For Sheriff—W. Westby Bell.

For State Central Committee—S. G. Coale, William J. Conway, William F. D. Fenwick, Edward T. Shea and W. Claud Smith.

Close Vote In Wicomico.

Salisbury.—A fairly heavy vote was cast in Wicomico county.

The only candidate for the Legislature who seems to be assured of the Democratic nomination is Alexander M. Jackson, who has a big lead over the other five candidates in the field, who are but a few votes apart. The returns also show that Associate Judges Joseph L. Bailey and William F. Johnson have carried the county over John W. Staton.

Crothers Sweeps Cecil.

Elkton, Md.—The Crothers faction won out in the Cecil county primary and Omer D. Crothers, nephew of the late Gov. Austin L. Crothers, defeated John H. Kimble for the nomination for the State Senate on the Democratic ticket by 400 majority. Anderson, Atkinson and Leffler were nominated for the House of Delegates and J. Wesley McAllister won the nomination for Sheriff.

Ryon Carries Charles.

La Plata.—There was no contest in the primaries here except for the Republican nomination for Treasurer, in which James P. Ryon was pitted against Albert J. Lomax. F. Willis Posey, whose name was on the ticket for the same office, withdrew before the election.

The candidates for the other offices, who had no opposition were:

State Senator—Harry R. Bowling, Republican.

House of Delegates—Robert T. Gray and J. Sydney Posey, Republicans.

Large Vote In Talbot.

Easton.—The Democratic primary election passed off in Talbot county very quietly, and considering that the farmers and oystermen are very busy a comparatively large vote was polled and there was no friction in any of the precincts between any of the candidates or their supporters.

The following is the total vote of the different candidates in all of the 14 precincts of the county.

For Senator—Edwin G. Cover, 763; James A. Stewart, 455.

For Member of the House of Delegates — H. Wrightson Dawson, 765; Robert James Dawson, 781; W. W. Slaughter, 750; S. M. Whitely, 494.

For Sheriff—Jesse A. Delehay, 766; Samuel E. Price, 163; Oliver H. Ridgaway, 196.

For County Treasurer — Henry P. Turner, of Easton, had no opposition.

For County Commissioner Samuel J. Sewell, of McDaniel, had no opposition.

Grason In St. Mary's.

Leonardtown.—Charles S. Grason was nominated for the State Senate by the Democrats of St. Mary's county by a vote of 588 against 496 for his opponent, T. Lee Mattingly.

On the same ticket Joseph C. Wible was named for County Treasurer, with 668 votes, against 309 for John A. Fowler, and A. G. Sanner, who received 458 votes, was nominated for County Commissioner over Dr. William B. Burch, who polled 405 votes.

Members of the Democratic State Central Committee who were chosen are J. M. Mattingly, W. W. Clarke and E. J. Plowden.

Moss Carries Carroll.

Westminster.—Carroll county gave Robert Moss a big majority for the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit over Nicholas H. Green. Moss received 703 votes and Green 345.

The other vote in the Democratic primary follows:

For County Commissioner: Charles F. Beck, 747; James D. Haines, 483.

For Sheriff—Harry K. Oursler, 638; John L. Freyman, 310; Jesse W. Eyler, 143; Jesse F. Stem, 145.

The Republicans had only one contest, that for the nomination for Sheriff. Edwin M. Meller, Jr., with 358 votes, beat Frank T. Shaeffer, who polled only 267 votes.

Lee Men Lose Montgomery.

Rockville, Md.—The anti-Lee faction of the Democratic party made nearly a clean sweep in the primaries here. They nominated the Sheriff, the County Commissioners in the First and Second Commissioner districts and landed three out of four of the candidates for the House of Delegates. An approximate vote of 3,000 was cast, despite the apparent apathy before the polls opened.

Dr. Wells Wins Out.

Annapolis. — Sufficient returns had been gathered by midnight to indicate that all of the Democratic candidates of the organization forces, dominated by Dr. George Wells, have won over their opponents of the Progressive wing by substantial majorities, from Judge Robert Moss, candidate for the associate judgeship, from the Fifth judicial circuit, along down the line.

Majorities of the Wells Candidates throughout the county are estimated at from 100 to 300.

Queen Anne's County.

Centreville.—D. Carroll Bryan, organization, was defeated in the Democratic Primary here for House of Delegates, while Charles W. Butler, anti-organization, was successful, together with D. A. Ryland, organization. W. E. Clough, anti-organization, was named for Sheriff over J. P. Williamson, organization. John L. George thus loses two men on his ticket.

Washington Fight Warm.

Hagerstown.—Samuel Starliper, Republican, and John F. Beard, Democrat, will be the opposing candidates for Sheriff as a result of the primaries in Washington county. Starliper had 640 votes out of more than 2,300 cast, while Beard's vote was 921, with fewer than 1,500 cast. There were seven aspirants in the Republican race.

Organization Wins Here.

Ellicott City.—The entire organization ticket won out by heavy majorities in the Democratic primaries here. The total Democratic vote was 2,008.

THREE BIG SHIPS SUNK.

The Turakina, Delphia and Middlesex, All British, Sent Down.

An Atlantic Port.—News of the destruction of the 8,492-ton British steamship Turakina by a torpedo from a German submarine on August 13 was brought here by several members of her crew, who arrived on an American passenger ship from Great Britain. The ship had but recently landed at a British port a detachment of 1,200 New Zealand troops and was on her way to New York to take a cargo of oil.

QUEEN LIL IN WAR WORK.

Will Give $100 Monthly For Red Cross Fund.

Washington. — Liliuokalani, former Queen of Hawaii, has sent to the American Red Cross, through Governor Pinkham, a contribution of $100. In a letter to the Governor she said the contribution would be renewed monthly to the end of the year.

The National Commercial Congress, recently in session in Mexico City, appointed a commission which shortly will depart for the United States to investigate the best manner in which to obtain for Mexico articles of prime necessity, especially foodstuffs, which the republic lacks.

The people in the Pomona district, California, who formerly took but one crop from their land, by intensive cultivation this year will take from two to three crops before December.

RUSSIA IS NOW A REPUBLIC

Proclamation Issued By President Kerensky

GEN. KORNILOFF A PRISONER

All State Affairs In Hands Of Five. Election Of Constituent Assembly Now Set For November.

Petrograd.—Russia has been proclaimed a republic. The Provisional Government issued the proclamation, dated September 14.

The proclamation follows:

"General Korniloff's rebellion has been quelled. But great is the confusion caused thereby, and again great is the danger threatening the fate of the Fatherland and its freedom.

Signed By Kerensky.

"Holding it necessary to put an end to the external indefiniteness of the state's organization, remembering the unanimous and rapturous approval of the republican idea expressed at the Moscow state conferense, the Provisional Government declares that the constitutional organization, according to which the Russian state is ruled, is a republican organization, and it hereby proclaims the Russian republic.

"Minister and President Kerensky,
Minister of Justice Yaroudni:

The title "Minister and President" affixed to Premier Kerensky's signature probably refers to his position as President of the Ministry, rather than of the republic.

The Provisional Government today announced that all the affairs of State had been entrusted to five members of the cabinet. The following official communication was issued:

New Five All-Powerful.

"Pending the definite constitution of a cabinet and in view of the present extraordinary circumstances, all affairs of state have been intrusted to M. Kerensky, Premier; M. Terestchenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Verkhovsky, Minister of War; Admiral Verdervski, Minister of Marine, and M. Nikitin, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs."

Election of the constituent assembly again has been postponed because the work of organization throughout the country has not been completed. Elections to the Assembly now are fixed for November 12 and the members are to convene November 28 (Russian calendar).

Petrograd.—General Alexieff, Kerensky's new chief of staff, has personally arrested General Korniloff and also supervised the arrest of General Tokowsky and other rebel chieftains. Alexieff has telegraphed to the Premier from general army headquarters that he is in complete control of the situation.

An official statement describes the political crisis as solved by the formation of a new ministry satisfactory to all factions. It is believed the new cabinet includes four Constitutional Democrats.

Russian troops north of Riga have turned in force on the Teutons and recaptured three towns. The offensive continues. On the Roumanian front German attacks were beaten off by a stubborn defense. German airplaes and submarines displayed marked activity in the Gulf of Riga, foreshadowing a realization of the long-expected naval drive toward Kronstadt.

Premier Kerensky is once more in complete power. The situation at the front and at home is more favorable than it has been in months. The offensive north of Riga is being led by "battalions of death."

ROOT'S SPEECH AS TEXT.

Million Copies Will Be Sent Into Pro-German Hotbeds.

Chicago.—A million copies of Elihu Root's speech here on America's part in the war will be distributed throughout the country, it was announced by officials of the National Security League, which had charge of the meeting. The speech will be sent in particular to places where pro-German pacifists are attempting to construct an organization to embarrass the Administration.

U. S. SUBMARINE SINKS.

No Loss Of Life When Vessel Goes Down At Her Dock.

Washington.—A United States submarine sank at her dock in an Atlantic port, the Navy Department announced but there was no loss of life. The cause has not yet been determined. The announcement said that it was expected that the submersible would be raised within a few days, when a full report of the accident would be made to the department.

LIBERTY MOTOR FOR NAVY.

Engine Produced By War Department To Be Used On Naval Craft.

Washington. — The Liberty motor produced by engineers working under direction of the War Department will be used also in naval aircraft.

TAKES UP EUROPEAN TRIP.

Senate Committee Hears Frenchman On Parliament Of Nations.

Washington. — Co-operation of the legislative bodies of the Allies and the United States was discussed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Henry Franklin Bouillon, vice-president of the French Chamber of Deputies, presented his plan for a congressional commission of 25 to an interparliamentary council to hold quarterly meetings.

THE AMERICAN NAVY

Secretary Daniels Tells of Its Development

ADDRESS AT NAVAL ACADEMY

America Is Enlisted With All Its Resources To Free the World From the Menace Of Prussianism.

Annapolis, Md.—The remarkable development of the Navy in the last year was described by Secretary Daniels in an address at the Naval Academy to the graduating ensigns of the Naval Reserve. He credited President Wilson with giving the initial impetus to the movement that has resulted in a great expansion of the service.

"I am not publishing a military secret," said Mr. Daniels, "when I say that while the increase in personnel in the past few months has far surpassed the increase in material, there are three times as many ships in commission today as there were six months ago; and that ships and more ships, from enlarged and ever enlarging shipyards, are coming to afford a place on naval craft to the thousands of patriotic young men who have crowded into the Navy since the call."

The Secretary traced in detail the growth of the Navy from the average expenditure of about $145,000,000 a year, in effect only a few years ago, to the expenditures which will be made before next July, which will amount to two billions.

Great Area Of Defense.

"The impulse that has made possible our rapidly expanding Navy came from a speech made by President Wilson in St. Louis on the third day of February, 1916," Secretary Daniels asserted. "He then declared 'There is no other navy in the world that has to cover so great an area of defense as the American Navy, and it ought, in my judgment, to be incomparably the most adequate navy in the world.' Following close upon the declaration by the President, Congress took a radical and a forward step on its naval program."

Concerning the war, the Secretary said: "If any man doubts that the American people are ready to wage this righteous war to victory, no matter what the cost, he need only read the messages and acts of the President and the legislation and appropriation, revenue and bond bills that have passed Congress. They answer effectively and eloquently the suggestions of alien critics that America is not enlisted with all its resources to free the world from the menace of Prussianism."

Morgan's Son There.

From Carter B. Burnett, who gave his occupation as "jack of all trades," to Junius Spencer Morgan, who is listed as a banker and is the 25-year-old son of J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, every walk of life was represented in the class of nearly 200 young Americans, who, after 10 weeks of strenuous "intensive training" at Annapolis, were graduated this morning.

The graduation exercises were simple. Secretary of the Navy Daniels came over from Washington, accompanied by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Secretary of Agriculture Houston, both of whom have sons among the graduates.

That the class has acquitted itself well was pointed out. Superintendent Eberle, of the Naval Academy, in his address, introduced Secretary Daniels, who made the principal speech.

FOR REPORTERS WITH TROOPS.

Gallivan Wants Pershing To Reconsider His Refusal.

Washington. — Representative Gallivan, of Massachusetts, asked Secretary Baker to cable Major-General Pershing to reconsider his objection to having newspaper correspondents accompany units of American troops that soon will be going to France. He told the Secretary that the newspaper men were not asking to go to the front or to describe battles or campaigns, but to go with their state troops so as to let the folks at home know how they are getti[illegible] along.

DEATH FREES HIM FOR ARMY.

Exempted On Account Of Dependents Loses Wife and Child.

Winchester, Va. — When Charles Alexander appeared before the local exemption board several weeks ago he was granted a discharge from service in the army pending further examination into his case. He claimed exemption on account of a dependent wife and child. Since then his little family has been wiped out by death and Alexander was certified for service.

JOFFRE GETS OAK LEAVES.

Ambassador Sharp Presents New York's Gift To Marshal.

Paris.—William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador to France, and the members of the Embassy staff went to the headquarters of Marshal Joffre and presented the Marshal a branch of golden oak leaves in behalf of the city of New York. The presentation of the golden branch was accompanied by an address illuminated upon parchment.

MEXICO STIRRED OVER EXPOSURE

Officials Reticent As To Action On the German-Swedish Duplicity.

Mexico City. — The revelation that Heinrich von Eckhardt, the German minister to Mexico, had been employing Folke Cronholm, former Swedish charge d'affaires here, to convey information from Von Eckhardt to the Berlin Foreign Office, has recited tremendous interest in both Mexican and foreign circles.

NEW SPY CASE FROM MEXICO

U. S. Letters Showing Germany "Used" Swede Envoy

RECOMMENDED DECORATION

Lansing Gives Out Tell Tale Letter From Von Eckhardt To Chancellor, Asking Reward For His Friend.

Washington. — Another chapter to the story of German intrigue in neutral countries and among neutral diplomats was revealed by Secretary Lansing, in the form of a letter to the Imperial Chancellor from the notorious Von Eckhardt, the German Minister at Mexico City, to whom the intercepted Zimmermann note was addressed.

Depended On Swede.

It discloses that Folks Cronholm, then Swedish Charge in Mexico, was depended upon by the German diplomat to furnish information from the "hostile camp," and to transmit communications to Berlin, and that Von Eckhardt wanted him rewarded by a secret award from the Kaiser of the "Order of the Crown of the Second Class." This letter was written on March 8, 1916, and apparently has been in the possession of the American Government for a long time. It was made public without comment, shedding light upon the methods of another Swedish diplomatic representative in this hemisphere at a time when the United States and her allies are awaiting with interest Sweden's explanation to Argentina of the conduct of her Minister at Buenos Aires, who transmitted the German "sink without leaving a trace" dispatches.

Cronholm Dismissed.

Baron Akerhielm, Swedish Charge here, said tonight in response to a query that Cronholm was dismissed from the diplomatic service last January. He would not discuss the cause, but there was no intimation that it was in any way connected with Cronholm's relations with the Germans. Baron Akerhielm called at the State Department during the day to inform Secretary Lansing that he had received from his Government the statement already given to the public at Stockholm, explaining that Sweden had forwarded dispatches from the German Minister at Buenos Aires to Berlin in German code without knowledge of their contents. He did not leave a copy of the statement. It is assumed that the Stockholm Foreign Office will not address any communication to the American Government on the subject.

PERSHING TO HIS SOLDIERS.

Message Will Be Placed In Testaments Distributed To the Army.

New York.—Major General Pershing has sent a message to American soldiers, through the New York Bible Society. The message, which will be inserted in the small khaki-covered testaments given to the men, follows:

"Aroused against a nation waging war in violation of all Christian principles, our people are fighting in the cause of liberty.

"Hardship will be your lot, but trust in God will give you comfort. Temptation will befall you, but the teachings of our Saviour will give you strength. Let your valor as a soldier and your conduct as a man be an inspiration to your comrades and an honor to your country."

FOOD DIRECTORS NAMED.

Earl W. Oglebay Will Have Charge In West Virginia.

Washington.—The Food Administration named the following state food administrators:

Florida—Braxton Beacham, Orlando.

Minnesota—A. D. Wilson, Minneapolis.

Mississippi—P. M. Harding, Vicksburg.

New Jersey—James F. Fielder, Jersey City.

Ohio—Fred Croxton, Columbus.

West Virginia—Earl W. Oglebay, Wheeling.

TO KEEP STATE TROOPS INTACT.

War Department Issues Assurance To Guard Units.

Washington.—Renewed assurances that National Guard units will be broken up as little as possible in the army reorganization was given by the War Department. It was explained, however, that in many cases it will be necessary to change the status or unity of organizations, and that the decision rests with the department commanders.

TEXAS EDITOR ACCUSED.

Obstructing Draft Is Charge Against Carl Runge.

San Antonio, Tex.—Carl Runge, editor and publisher of a monthly magazine called "Liberty," was arrested by Federal authorities and was held under $5,000 bond for examination. Runge is charged with obstructing the draft.

TWO AMERICANS KILLED.

Ambulance Driver and Aviator Fall In France.

Paris.—Robert P. Hall, of Minneapolis, a driver in Section 62 of the Hartjes-Norton Red Cross Ambulance Service, was killed while on duty at an advanced post and was buried near Avocourt Wood, says the Herald. The shell which killed Hall wounded his companion, B. E. Sylvester, of Plainview, Minn., although not seriously.

GREAT MOTOR READY

Notable Achievement of American Engineers

AIRPLANE BUILDING BEGINS

Produced By Combined Skill Of a Score Of Engineers Who Pooled Trade Secrets—Delivery Will Begin Soon.

Washington. — The Liberty Motor the airplane engine upon which the United States is relying to establish definite air supremacy over the Germans over the battlefields of France, has passed its final test and is a complete and gratifying success, Secretary Baker announced.

In a fifteen-hundred-word announcement, Secretary Baker told how the best brains and business of American motordom had contributed its secrets and achievements to the government to produce the Liberty Motor, which is to carry the thousands of American airplanes over Germany.

"Probably the war has produced no greater single achievement," the statement says, and relates for the first time the story of the design and construction of the new motor which has added a thrilling chapter to American engineering records.

Secretary Baker says the motor is "now the main reliance of the United States in the rapid production in large numbers of high-power battle planes for service in the war."

"In power, speed and serviceability and minimum weight," he continues, "the new engine invites comparison with the best that the European war has produced. The engine was brought about through the co-operation of more than a score of engineers, who pooled their skill and trade secrets in the war emergency."

For obvious reasons specifications of the motor, details of its performance under test and arrangements made for its production in quantity are withheld. In conclusion, however, Mr. Baker says:

"Progress has already been made toward organizing the industry for the manufacture of the new machines and deliveries will begin in a comparatively short time."

Back of that announcement stands the fact that American aviators in high-powered American-built machines will begin to appear in large numbers on the fighting lines early next year.

Secretary Baker coupled with his announcement a formal request to the press of the country to refrain from publication of any information regarding the Liberty Motor other than that included in his statement.

U-BOATS' TOLL DECREASES.

Twelve Large and Six Small Vessels Victims Last Week.

London.—A marked decrease in the destruction of British merchant vessels by mines or submarines is indicated in the weekly Admiralty statement.

Twelve vessels of more than 1,600 tons and six of less than 1,600 tons were sent to the bottom, as compared with twenty in the large and three in the small category since the previous week. Tonight's statement shows that four fishing vessels also were lost.

The summary:

Arrivals, 2,744; sailings, 2,868.

British merchant vessels sunk by mine or submarine of over 1,600 tons, including one previously, 12; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, six.

British merchant vessels attacked unsuccessfully, including three previously, 12.

British fishing vessels sunk, four.

CARRANZA IS RECOGNIZED.

Last Formal Steps Taken By This Government.

Washington. — Last steps in the formal recognition of the Carranza government in Mexico by the United States have been accomplished by formal notification of the election of Carranza as President and an acknowledgment by the United States. The proceeding is a technical one, conforming to the usages of international relations, as the recognition of the Carranza government practically was complete several months ago.

Officials took occasion to reiterate that no loan to Mexico was contemplated by the United States. The status of a loan is under consideration between the Mexican Government and a group of American bankers.

RAID PROF. NEARING'S HOME.

Federal Agents Seek Literature Opposing Army Conscription.

Toledo, O.—Federal authorities raided the home of Prof. Scott Nearing in search of literature which they said may have been used in a campaign of opposition to the Army Conscription Law. Professor Nearing is a lecturer on socialistic questions.

SIX MORE PICKETS ARRESTED.

Sailor Tears Down Banner Before Police Arrive.

Washington.—Six banner bearers of the woman's party were arrested in front of the White House. Before the arrival of the police a sailor tore down a banner carried by one of the women.

IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

Strike In Portugal Reported To Have Closed Up All Lisbon.

Madrid.—Portugal has been declared in a state of siege, according to a telegram received here from Lisbon, on account of a general strike. All establishments in the Portuguese capital have been closed. Several persons, including a number of soldiers, have been wounded by the explosion of bombs.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 23

DANIEL IN THE DEN OF LIONS.

LESSON TEXT—Daniel 6.

GOLDEN TEXT—The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them.—Psalms 34:7.

I. Daniel the Prime Minister of the Medo-Persian Empire (vv. 1-3).

Daniel's sterling worth brought him to the front and kept him there. The new king was quick to discern his merits and to give them recognition by placing him at the head of affairs in his kingdom.

II. An Occasion Sought Against Daniel (vv. 4-9).

(1) The Reason of—Envy. To have this foreigner placed over them aroused the jealousy of the presidents and princes of the empire, so they set about to have him removed. The presence of envy shows inferiority. One never envies those below him It is hard to forgive those who have outstripped us and left us behind in the race of life.

(2) The Failure (v. 4). Daniel's official record was blameless. Not even an error could be found of which they could accuse him. Though he was without fault he had to suffer. Those who excel in any line are sure to suffer in some way. It is true in business, the home, the school, politics and religion.

(3) The Wicked Plot (vv. 5-9). Not being able to find any fault, they trumped up a charge against him on the ground of his foreign religion. They were not careful about the method employed, just so their end was attained.

III. Daniel's Noble Confession (vv. 10-13). Though Daniel knew that the wicked decree was signed, he knelt before God three times a day as usual. He went quietly about his affairs, attended to his regular devotions, because he trusted God. There is always a marked silence about heroism. Weak men bluster, but strong men have little to say. Daniel continued his usual habit of prayer, even though it was a violation of the civil law, because he knew that God's law was first. When the laws of earth conflict with the laws of heaven there is but one thing to do; that is, to obey God rather than man.

IV. The Foolish Decree Executed. (vv. 14-17). The king was greatly displeased with himself (v. 14) and diligently sought to deliver Daniel, but he was helpless (v. 15). The proud ruler was a slave. Laws which change not are self-condemnatory, foolish, positively wicked. The king was weak for fear of others, which is utter wickedness. Daniel was cast into the den of lions (v. 16) and a double seal placed upon the den (v. 17). They were not content with the king's seal alone, which shows that one rascal will not trust another. The king's words, "Thy God, whom thou servest continually, he will deliver thee," to Daniel were a poor excuse, but they were the best that he could offer to his conscience.

V. Daniel Delivered (vv. 18-23).

(1) The King's Sleepless Night (v. 18). Doubtless Daniel was more comfortable in the den of lions than the king in his palace. His quietude is a picture of the safety and peace which are the portion of those who trust God and do his will. This is a sample of what faith can do. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth thee."

(2) The King's Question (v. 20). In the morning the king called to Daniel in the den of lions saying, "Is thy God able?" This is always the question of the unbelieving heart. The believing heart says, "Our God is able."

(3) Daniel's Answer (v. 22). "My God has sent his angel." Angels are God's ministering spirits. "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them." (Psalms 34:7.) Many times no doubt our lives are preserved because we are guarded by God's angels. Not even a sparrow falls to the ground without the Father, and the very hairs of our heads are numbered, so we ought to expect the mouths of the lions to be shut against us.

(4) Daniel Removed From the Den (v. 23). There was no manner of hurt upon him. The reason was that "he believed in his God." The same reason is why the garments and hair of his companions were not even singed.

VI. Doom of Daniel's Accusers (v. 24). They were cast into the den of lions "and the lions had the mastery of them, and brake all their bones in pieces or ever they came at the bottom of the den." Their envy was the cause of their own destruction. It brought the curse upon themselves, just as Haman was hanged upon the very gallows he prepared for Mordecai. Daniel is preserved alive while his enemies go into the very trap of their own providing. After all, there is a retributive justice in the providence of God which will ultimately even up things.

Daniel's God to Be Feared.

VII. Darius' Decree (vv. 25-27). He decreed that in all parts of his kingdom men of all peoples and tongues should tremble and fear before the God of Daniel.

VIII. Daniel's Prosperity (v. 28). Though Daniel's enemies perish, he goes higher and higher in the kingdom, even continuing into the reign of Cyrus. In all our trials and testings we should not be moved, for there is a righteous and just God in heaven, and nothing can occur without him. Man's schemes shall even continue to praise him.

Dive for Pearls.

Errors like straws upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below. —Dryden.

THE GIRL WHO HAD NO GOD

A Mystery Story

By MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

CHAPTER IX—Continued.

"He's single and very attractive, my dear. The entire village is trying to marry him. There is talk of the doctor's daughter, a common little thing."

When she had gone, Elinor, a little faint and dizzy, went out on the terrace. She realized that the barrier between Ward and herself was not only of his faith against her unbelief. There was the insurmountable gulf between his world and her world. She did not fit into his life. Into his arm, perhaps; into his life—never.

Walter would try to get the money. She must get word to him somehow, for if the Bryant pearl was recovered and Boroday given his freedom, money would not be an immediate necessity.

She paced the terrace and tried to think it out. For Talbot to go back to the city, an hour; for the delivery of the special delivery, another hour. Then the police would have to come out by train or motor. With the best of luck, it would be four o'clock before the pearl could be recovered.

There were a dozen possibilities; the chief might be out of town; the pearl might be recovered from the box without his assistance. In that case he would not hold to his agreement with Boroday.

She tried to head Walter off, but she could not locate him. At none of his various haunts could she find him by telephone; he was not at the Dago's; at the taxicab office he was said to be laid off for the day. As the white clouds of the afternoon turned to flame in the sunset, Elinor's face grew set and hard.

"I'm not blind. I'll get him for this!"

That was what he had said. He would go after the money that night, and there was murder in his heart.

Old Henriette, watching Elinor's set face, grew fretful. She squealed if a door slammed; brought food that Elinor could not eat, and finally, divining a crisis, tried stealthily by telephone to locate Talbot or Lethbridge and failed.

"You'd better eat a bite or two," she entreated.

Elinor's nerves, too, were on edge.

"I don't want it," she said.

"Just a little soup!"

"If you bring that tray here again I shall throw it out of the window."

Henriette was cheered. Elinor, whitelipped and speechless, was alarming. Elinor in one of her rare rages was reassuring.

By seven o'clock Elinor knew what she must do; go to Ward, tell him what she feared, and how she knew. She was not craven, but her very soul was sick. She sought about for some way to evade the issue or to postpone it, and finally she struck on one. On plain note paper she scrawled a little note in a feigned hand:

"An attempt will be made tonight to secure the fund raised at the morning service. Be advised and give it to someone else to keep overnight."

But she realized before she had finished it the uselessness of such an attempt. Ward would not transfer a danger.

The night had fallen. A line of cars from the country club was carrying town people and villagers home to the late dinners of the golf season. Groups of girls and men in summer garments, chatting gayly, passed under the wall of her garden. Down in the valley straggling lines of evening churchgoers moved decorously toward the churches. A ragged child stood in the road below her garden and wept. Elinor ran down to him, and took him up in her arms. When she had soothed him she felt quieter. She went into the house and put on her hat. There was no message from Talbot, no word of Huff.

Evening service was over when she reached Saint Jude's. The last straggler had gone, and Ward was not in sight. She avoided the street lights. She felt quite sure that Walter was in the vicinity, his keen eyes missing nothing.

He had put his hand on her before she knew he was near.

"Worshiping again!" he jeered.

"I have not been in the church." Her quick mind was scheming desperately ahead. "I have been alone this evening. When you did not come, I—"

He swung her around.

"You were looking for me?"

"I thought you might be here. You said last night—"

The memory of the night before stung him. He released her wrist.

"Walter, I am afraid! I tried to make you understand last night, but you wouldn't listen. If he were roused, he might be dangerous. Don't take chances; don't think, because he is a churchman—"

She was talking against time. She had her plan now.

"I can take care of myself," said Huff sullenly. But he kept his place beside her as she started back. Her solicitude was for him, then. She cared, after all. But it wouldn't do to unbend too much. Elinor had treated him with a high hand. His very pulse ached with her nearness, but he did not touch her.

He left her without even a handclasp.

"You might wish me luck."

"I wish you safety," she replied. He stood down in the road, and watched her shadowy figure threading its way along the garden paths. He had a wild impulse to run after her, to kneel in the earth at her feet and cry out for her old tenderness, for her wistful-eyed caresses. Then, into his suspicious young heart crept the vision of Elinor's face when he had planned his new coup.

"I shall warn him," she had said.

Huff's mouth was hard as he turned and walked down the hill.

CHAPTER X.

Into and through her garden Elinor walked quietly until she was safe from surveillance. Then she ran swiftly, ruthlessly across the flower beds, through the roses. The terrace was lighted. She avoided it, making a detour that led by a side entrance into old Hilary's library. For obvious reasons, old Hilary's private telephone was in a sound-proof closet.

Before Walter had taken a hundred watchful paces down the road she had Ward at the other end of the line. What with running and terror, she could hardly speak. Once, long ago, she had heard a discussion between Boroday and her father about the use of the telephone. Its substance was that when the transmitter is held to the chest a clear message may be sent, but with the effect of distance. She held the transmitter to her breast then, and it seemed to her that Ward must hear the throbbing of her heart.

"Hello, hello!" came his quick response.

No need to ask who it was. She knew every inflection of his voice.

"This is—a friend," Elinor panted. "I want to tell you something."

"Yes?" Very incisive now.

"Tonight—very soon—an attempt—"

She stopped. What was she doing? She, her father's daughter, the head of the band! By warning Ward she might be sending Walter to his death. A vision of old Hilary, gray-headed, keen-eyed, at this very telephone, flashed into her mind, old Hilary, whose religion had been of keeping the faith, not with his God, but with his men.

"Who are you?" The impatient voice was saying in her ears. "Are you sure you want me? This is Ward, of Saint Jude's."

Elinor quietly hung up the telephone transmitter, and stood in the darkness, her hands to her throat.

Old Henriette, ever watchful, came into the library beyond. Elinor could hear her wandering about, knew the moment when she discovered her wrap on a chair, heard her plaintive voice speaking through a window to the empty terrace.

"Miss Elinor," she called. "Miss Elinor!"

Elinor let her go. When her shuffling footsteps had died away, Elinor

"I Can Take Care of Myself."

took the receiver down again, and called the assistant rector's house. But this time she spoke directly into the transmitter.

"This is Elinor Kingston, Mr. Ward. I wonder if you are very tired tonight?"

"I? Tired? I'm never tired."

"Because I am thinking of asking you to come up. I—there are some things I want to talk about, questions that are troubling me. I know it is late, but—"

"I saw you at the early service. Of course I'll come up."

He had seen her then!

"I'll do my best," he was saying. "Of course, you know I may disappoint you. These questions, that come from within, must be answered in the same way. But I'm coming at once."

Elinor's battle was only half fought, but she had a great sense of relief. Let him meet Walter on the way. So much the better. Let Huff know that Ward was out, and the offering presumably unguarded. He might hate the man, but no hope of a running fight with him would deter him from his main object, the money.

To save Ward, she was willing, even anxious, to let Walter succeed.

Women sometimes meet large crises with small vanities. But Elinor had no vanity. Without so much as a glance at the mirror she went out into the garden to listen for Ward's step on the road. She knew his walk already; the forceful, certain step of an energetic and purposeful man.

The illuminated dial on the steeple of the Baptist church showed something after ten when Ward finally came up the hill. The relief of seeing him unharmed sent Elinor down the terrace steps with both hands out. Before he could take them, Ward was obliged to stoop and deposit on the ground at her feet a small box that he carried.

"The morning collection," he said smiling, and took her hands in his.

Her quick alarm showed in her face.

"But you are reckless! To go about with so much money—"

Ward was following her up the steps.

"I dare say it is safer with me than any place else in the world. Did any one ever hear of an assistant rector going about with a fortune in his hand?"

He followed her into the library and placed the box on the great table where old Hilary had been wont to divide the annual earnings of the band. Ward pointed to it with his humorous smile.

"Would anyone suspect," he said, "that in that box there is a stone parish house, a new church organ, and a children's playground?"

Then, glancing at her with keen eyes, he was struck by her pallor.

"You to ask me if I am tired!" he cried. "Why, you poor child, it is you who are worn out. Wouldn't it be better to have me come tomorrow and go over the things you—spoke about?"

"I think we had better talk about them now," said Elinor, desperately calm.

At a quarter before eleven that Sunday night, old Henriette, bent on her evening task of sending Elinor to bed, wandered into the library. She found Ward, his earnest face glowing, expounding the tenets of his faith from the edge of his chair; and Elinor lying back with her face drawn, watching the clock on the mantel.

Old Henriette, astounded, withdrew, not to sleep, but with the wakeful alertness of old age, to wander up and down the garden paths until such time as Elinor's visitor might leave.

Ward suddenly realized that he was making small headway. When at last he caught Elinor's eyes on the clock he flushed and rose.

"I've done it all very badly," he said. "I seem to wander all about and not get anywhere. You see it's all so real to me—"

Elinor had leaned back with closed eyes.

"It is all very terrible to me," she replied. "This God of vengeance—"

"This God of tenderness and mercy," Ward supplemented. "Don't you see what it all means? How terrible this life would be if this were all! Our little lives, full of jealousies and hatreds and crimes: I bringing that box, over there on the table, up here with me tonight, because I dare not trust it to my fellow men; I who could not sleep last night for thinking of you, who are all that is good and sweet and tender, up here alone in this great house, with God knows what danger lurking about."

Elinor had reached her limit. The band of her self-control snapped. She could not hold him much longer, and before he went he must know.

"When I sent for you," she said, "I had two reasons. I wanted to see you. Please!" As he took a step toward her. "And I wanted to save you from something that I know of."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NOW MAKE ARTIFICIAL MILK

Manufacturers in England Have Produced Substitute So Perfect That Cream Rises on It.

According to Popular Science Monthly, they are making in England an artificial milk which is so perfect that cream rises on it and cheese can be made from it. The ingredients are ground peanuts, soy beans, sugar, water and mineral salts.

About 400 grains of potassium phosphate is dissolved in 200 pints of water at 176 degrees Fahrenheit. Enough sugar is added to give 4 5-10 per cent to the finished product. Forty pounds of meal prepared from the nuts and boiled in a steam-jacketed pan; then it is subjected to an operation of a vacuum pan, and lastly it is treated with a culture of lactic bacteria until the required acidity is obtained. After it is pasteurized and cooled a small percentage of citric acid is added.

The milk thus produced may be condensed and sold in cans, or dried and powdered, or sold as a liquid in bottles. The addition of nut fats will give a certain proportion of cream. By using sufficient lactic bacteria the product may be cultured to give a table cream or a soured mass for making cheese.

College Girls Do Their "Bits."

The American flag waving over Radcliffe college proclaims the willingness of Radcliffe girls to help their country in time of need, says the Boston Advertiser. Cards indicating the capacity in which every girl is willing to serve have been filed. Many intend to work in the field, raising fruit and vegetables; some are ready for domestic service—cooking, sewing, cutting out garments and knitting; others have signified their intention of doing clerical and mechanical work. Still others have signified their readiness for service in nursing and first aid. Every girl is willing to do her part.

Mildly Censuring Him.

"My goodness!" she says, with a pretty scowl, "I think a girl would feel dreadfully foolish if she proposed to a man."

"I should think so, too," replies the diffident youth.

"But, then, I suppose there are some girls who are just simply compelled to do the proposing," she sighs.

After an hour's consideration of that remark he realizes what she really means.—Woman's World.

At the College Exercises.

"Who is that quiet-looking fellow over there nobody seems to be noticing?"

"I forget his name; he's won several scholarships, I believe."

"And who is the one they seem to be going crazy about?"

"That's Jabbs; why, everybody knows him—he's the football champion."

Advance Notes On Winter Wear

Paris.—This year the season at Biarritz has opened quite brilliantly. Everyone is cheered up by the arrival of the splendid "Sammies," who are already

Coatee and Skirt of "Tete de Negre."

established favorites in France. Everyone is of the opinion that the entry of America into the war is the beginning of the end. And indeed we, who have lived in France all through the past three years, have almost come to the end of endurance.

At Biarritz in the autumn season we always look for advance notes on the winter styles. Nearly all the important dressmakers of Paris have branch establishments at Biarritz and it is here that the first show of winter fashions takes place.

Biarritz is almost a frontier town and so close to Spain that the Spanish women, who are devoted to dress, have made it a second Paris; it is here that they purchase their beautiful winter toilettes in the fall, and it is here that they, or very many of them, are worn for the first time, just to take off the newness and—so they say—to get the better of the sharp customhouse people when crossing the frontier.

Lovely Models for Autumn.

Paquin is showing some rarely lovely models this autumn, in a dainty little "magazin," which is close to the sea front and side by side with the famous Maison Lewis.

One Paquin model seen was a charming and eminently useful dress expressed in midnight-blue charmeuse and "shrapnel-gray" poult de soie.

The ceinture was handsomely beaded in blue, gray and silver, and the long tassel matched. Round the decollete neck of this little dress there was a narrow band of skunk. This is essentially a useful style of dress, for it might be worn on almost any occasion, always looking smart and uncommon without being in any way sensational; it is the kind of dress which has gone far to make Mme. Paquin's reputation.

I can imagine this model copied in black charmeuse, with ceinture and tussel in scarlet, blue, silver and jet beads, and the touch of skunk on the collar, or again, in sapphire blue silk finished cashmere with belt and tassel in cut steel beads worked on pale gray suede and a handsome steel tassel. In fact a dozen different variations suggest themselves, for the outline of the model is charmingly original and simple.

Original Tailored Suit.

The figure illustrated shows a highly original tailored suit created by Redfern. Here you have the large turnover collar which is a feature of the autumn season. These collars are to be found on many of the new coats and wraps and they are exceedingly comfortable and easy. The Redfern model was carried out in tete de Negre duvetine and brown and white checked velvet. The skirt is slit up the sides in doll fashion and where it opens it shows panels of the checked velvet; this little coatee hangs straight at the back and is cut in the inevitable sack style.

"Monk's cloth" is very much in evidence in the advance models shown at Biarritz just now. Callot is using this cloth for specially effective driving wraps, and she advocates very brilliant and rich colors, such as brick-red, rust-red, military-scarlet, japonica-pink and emerald.

Callot is mixing skunk with ermine on some of her new evening wraps, and is thus obtaining most attractive results. For example, a flowing wrap, very like the loose robe worn by Chinamen of high degree, made of bright japonica-pink faced cloth and lined with black charmeuse brocaded in aluminum threads. There was a hood collar of ermine bordered with skunk, and the two furs appeared side by side on the wide sleeves of the wrap. Down the fronts there were three beautiful aluminum ornaments which served to fasten the cloak.

Garments for Motoring.

A more ordinary garment, intended for motoring or for wearing over a smart frock on a chilly day, was made of pale beige monk's cloth and lined with printed Indian silk which showed wonderful shades of blue, red and gray on a white ground. There was a deep shoulder cape which was almost covered with embroideries worked in a heavy make of beige silk and a roll over collar of beaver fur which exactly matched the shade of the cloth.

This was a very harmonious and desirable garment and I was not surprised to hear that it has already proved a great success; copies of it in different colors and materials seem to be pouring in. Another favorite winter material is velvet-pile blanket cloth, an English stuff which is in great favor with the Parisiennes.

I saw a driving wrap made of this material at the Paquin display; the color was clear beige and the wrap was finished with a deep collar and immense cuffs of soft beaver, while the lining consisted of black and white striped taffetas.

This was a thoroughly useful wrap and one which I can confidently recommend to my readers. The rage for beaver fur is fierce as ever, and the correct thing is a beaver-colored tailored suit trimmed with bands, collar, etc., of the best quality beaver fur. With such a costume a smart little hat in bright emerald velvet would be worn.

Pretty Hat for Autumn.

Lucie Hamar is creating many lovely things this autumn. I have illustrated one of her latest novelties, which is making a big sensation amongst the pretty Spanish girls. This is a delightfully becoming drawn silk hat in a demure shade of lavender which has around the crown a band of gray squirrel and in front a handsome beaded ornament in mauve, gray and silver.

This is one of the very new shapes and entirely satisfactory. The hat is quite small, with a cloche brim and a corded silk crown. It was to accompany a smart tailored suit made of lavender cloth which was trimmed with bands of squirrel. The coat of this suit was finished with a straight, throw-over tie made of cloth and fur. These throw-over ties are the latest

Smart Hat for Autumn.

craze, which is not surprising as they are infinitely becoming and very easily made.

These ties are attached to the coat itself and take the place of an ordinary collar, one end being left loose and thrown round the neck and over the shoulder at will.—Idalia de Villiers, in the Boston Globe.

Feathers Coming Back.

Speaking of phantasies recalls to mind the fact that old Mister Ostrich is destined to be losing his tail feathers again. For several years he has been permitted to glory in his plumage, but now it's all off. Feathers are coming back, strong and in numbers. The new cavalier shape, which is soft and pliable, with brim hoisting itself up gayly on one side and drooping on the other, is not a cavalier hat at all, unless a long curled ostrich plume encircles the crown and slides down at the back, caressing the wearer's hair.

Blue Serge Worn With Gold.

Blue serge is always in favor, and it always looks nice; but not always does it look smart. A means of making it so is embroidery used in a strictly feminine way. A couple of straps in front done in pale gold, the border of a deeply turned-back color similarly finished, and the effect is charming. The skirt part sets in long plaits,, and inside the turned-down collar is a fold of wavy chiffon. The sleeves are wide to near the wrist, when they fall in lappets, the cuffs being continued close to the wrists. Gold braid can be tactfully used with effect.

Strict.

Mose, an ancient retainer on one of the old Virginia plantations, was always chosen as the guide when the master and his guests went shooting on the river. Among the other perquisites which came his way on these excursions were occasional quaffs of very good whisky, largess from the flasks of a connoisseur gentry.

One cold day, however, Mose conducted a teetotaler after quail. There was no liquid solace at the lunch in the field, and none for the cold drive home. Mose's plaint reached every ear.

"Wouldn't take a drink, eh, Mose?" asked one of the shooters.

"Boss," answered Mose, earnestly, "dat gem'man wouldn't take a swig outer de Brandywine river, he's so strick!"

A Nomad.

Bangs—How much does it cost you a week for your board and room?

Beatleigh—Well, some expressmen charge me $1 and some 75 cents.

CEDAR FORESTS of ALGERIA

Two Fine Old Specimens.

THE country of Algeria, with its extraordinary variety of scenery, is of surpassing interest to a naturalist. The zoologist will find his interest keenly aroused by the rich fauna, which, though generally of the Mediterranean type, yet possesses peculiar features, while the botanist can rejoice in a wealth of beautiful plants adapted to varieties of climate seldom met with within so small an area.

Of all the varied natural features of this wonderful country of Algeria perhaps none can compare in beauty and interest with the cedar forests, writes Robert Gurney in Country Life. The cedar of the Atlas was first discovered in Morocco in 1827, but it is now known to be widely distributed in the mountains of Algeria at altitudes from 4,000 to 7,000 feet. The forests are, however, scattered and usually not very large, and they have in the past suffered terribly from neglect and illtreatment. Probably few of the great number of visitors to Algeria ever see the cedars, since the forests are always to some extent off the beaten track, and a visit to them entails a good deal of hard walking.

The best-known forest is that of Teniet el Haad, about 140 kilometers west southwest of Algiers. To reach this forest requires a drive of 59 kilometers, followed by a long walk or mule ride. The cedars here occupy an area of about 370 acres, mostly on the north slope of the Djebel of Meddad, and there are among them some trees famous for their size.

Djebel Touggour Forest.

The largest now standing is called the Sultana, and the trunk has a circumference of seven meters. But the most extensive forest is that which clothes the mountains to the west of Batna and is probably seen at its best on the slopes of Djebel Touggour. To reach the forest of Djebel Touggour it is necessary to drive 15 kilometers to the Maison Forestiere in a venerable cab drawn by antiquated horses which perform the journey in something like two hours. The road passes over rolling foothills into a happy valley where new irrigation works are being carried on, and a number of new buildings show the start of a thriving little community.

A striking feature of these hills in the neighborhood of Batna is the rock walls, which run parallel to each other for miles. These walls are the result of the tilting up into a vertical position of hard strata and the denudation of softer strata between. Usually the result is a simple steplike terracing of the hill, but about a mile to the west of Batna station the hill is crowned by a wall about ten feet thick, which on the west side is about thirty feet high. This same wall can be traced for miles, now high, now low, breached here and there, dipping down into the hollows and rising over the rounded knolls. A similar terracing can be found in the hills of the East between Batna and Lambessa, but not in the mountain of Touggour.

Arrived at the Maison Forestiere we left our carriage thankfully and persuaded a small Berber to accompany us to the cedar forest itself. From this point a mule track leads up the mountain, and from this track our small guide emphatically forbade any attempt at deviation. So well is the track engineered that the ascent of nearly 3,000 feet is made almost unconsciously, though the easy gradient naturally involves a walk of several miles before the summit is reached. The first cedars are reached at the height of about 4,800 feet. Here the sides of the hill are clothed with a dense growth of young trees 15 to 20 feet high, mixed here and there with evergreen oak (Quercus flex, var, ballota) and looking very thriving.

Picturesque Old Trees.

The cedar is very different in youth from its appearance in old age. The young tree is regularly pyramidal, but as it grows older the leading shoot usually inclines, and the tree becomes irregular and assumes nearly the spreading heavy-branched shape of the cedar of Lebanon. Each old tree has its own individuality of form, and it is this variety which gives such peculiar charm to a cedar forest. Exposed as they are at such an elevation to storms and heavy snow, the trees in old age present a rugged and weather-beaten appearance which is very picturesque.

On the lower slopes the young trees were densely crowded, but as we got higher this close growth gave place to more open forest with here and there a great dead tree standing gaunt and white in the sunlight against the dark foliage of the living trees. Finally, up near the rocky crest of the mountain, young trees are comparatively scarce, and along the ridges near the summit there are many groups of fine stately trees. Here, at a height of nearly 7,000 feet, snow was still lying at the time of our visit in April.

Many Killed by Great Drought.

A striking feature of the Touggour forest is the number of large dead trees still standing. In fact, large trees in full vigor without dead branches are rare until the summit is reached. The great drought of 1875-1881 is said to have wrought havoc with the cedar forests of Algeria, and I suppose that these dead trees now standing are witnesses of that time.

There is no doubt that cedar of the Atlas and that of Lebanon and Asia Minor are only varieties of the same species, which now linger only in the mountains of northwest Africa, Cyprus, Palestine and Asia Minor. The deodar of the Himalaya is also a somewhat more distinct variety of the same species.

The scattered colonies of the cedars have given rise to the hypothesis that the Atlas mountains were once continuous across the Mediterranean with the mountains of Cyprus, and that the cedar, together with certain other plants, used this land bridge for its extension from the east to the west. It is more probable, however, that the cedar is an ancient species which once occupied mountainous regions all around the Mediterranean when the climate was colder than it is now and it was able to live below its present limit of height. It has died out in the intermediate regions even as it now seems to be dying out in Palestine. There seems to be no fear of any diminution of the forest near Batna under present conditions judging from the profusion of vigorous young trees on the lower slopes. I did not specially look for young seedlings, but found a number of cones lying about from one of which I have raised a number of seedlings. The comparative rarity of young trees on the higher slopes where the melting of the winter snows must provide sufficient water in the summer is striking and to me inexplicable.

Suspicious.

Mrs. Green—My new lodger is a very considerate man. He slips in and out of the house so quickly.

Mrs. Wyse—Better lookout, my dear. Some lodgers acquire that habit from getting behind in their room rent.

Good Enough for Her.

Reggie—I see some feliah has invented something to keep shoe laces tied.

Belle—How silly! A man's good enough for me.

Typical.

"What is the meaning of a shower bouquet for brides?"

"I guess it indicates the beginning of a reign."

SILK WORM HARD WORKER

Goes Through Immense Number of Evolutions in Unwinding Its Product From Its Body.

The silk worm is just a caterpillar after all, but a special kind of caterpillar which develops curiously. It is very small when first hatched from the egg, and grows so rapidly that it changes its skin, or moults, four times in the eight weeks which are required for attaining full growth, about three inches in length. Then it stops eating and looks for a good place in which it may alter into a butterfly. It raises its head and forelegs and climbs up whatever it comes across. Finding what seems suitable, usually a twig of a tree, it attaches itself to the twig with a rough tangled fibre, termed "refuse silk." Then it begins to unwind a long, continuous thread of silk, moving its head from side to side, and bending it backward over its body so that the silk is wound all about itself, forming an oval-shaped cocoon, which when completed is about the size of a pigeon's egg.

The silk in a single cocoon is some 400 feet or more in length. In doing its wonderful weaving the silk worm makes a movement covering .195 of an inch every second. Knowing the length of the thread, it follows that the worm moves its head 300,000 times in weaving its cocoon.

Making Home Real.

They built a stately house and dwelt therein and men said: "All their tastes are gratified, how happy they must be." And they came and went and were not satisfied, for they felt that they had no abiding place. And they bought more things for the house. Not until there came a birth did they begin to feel the sheltering walls. But once came Death who took the best beloved, and as he went he set the great seal upon the house where they had lived and made it Home.—The Stately House, by Gertrude Russell Lewis.

Might Be Worse.

"Nothin'," said Uncle Eben, "is as bad as it might be, specially a cold storage aig."